The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863. No. 26.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

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GEORGE WIANT,
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T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. G. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

New Goods !—Large Stock !

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.
BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.
Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected.
H. G. CARR.
York st., Gettysburg, Dec. 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low prices. REPAIRING of all kinds attended to, promptly and cheaply. Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.
Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.
Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Hanover	Leave Junction
1st Train at 10, A. M.	1st Train at 11, A. M
2d do. at 4.30, P. M.	2d do. at 8.30, P. M

The 10 A. M. train connects at Junction for Baltimore, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The 4.30 P. M. train makes connection for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, and the West.
D. E. TRONE, Agent.
Hanover, Jan. 19, 1863.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.
CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.
April 1, 1862.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

JUST received a prime lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new, at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

Public Sale

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c., from the Nursery of H. F. M. PETERS, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1863, at GETTYSBURG, PA. On these six days will be offered Trees of good size, fine form, and in quality as healthy as can be grown and trained in any soils in the United States or other countries. 4000 to 6000 Trees, Vines, &c., will be offered at public outcry, in lots of from one to a half-dozen, five or six days, (or longer if much unfavorable weather should interfere.) The reason why we adopt this mode of offering trees at public outcry is because we wish to have the people satisfied with such stock as they may purchase. It has become a fact that many who wish to purchase and plant trees do not like the idea of purchasing articles "sight unseen," as many have often been imposed upon and defrauded by Travelling Agents, through the stock purchased not proving in quality as represented. We, therefore, being assured that our stock gives general satisfaction, embrace this opportunity of giving all a chance to SEE the stock when making the purchase. On the days above-mentioned, will be offered at public sale, trees of the best varieties in cultivation, as none of inferior flavored qualities are cultivated by us, and out of *several hundred varieties of APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS & PLUMS*, purchasers will have the opportunity of procuring the most desirable sorts, the largest sized and finest formed Standard Pear Trees, such as have never been purchased from travelling agents. It will surely pay to go a distance of 15 or 20 miles when there is an opportunity of purchasing Pear Trees which will prove satisfactory and are of good size.

Sizes of Trees which will be offered at sale:
Apple Trees, 6 to 9 feet.
Pear do., standard, 5 to 7 "
Cherry do., 4 to 6 "
Apricot do., 4 to 5 "
Shade do., different kinds, 7 to 9 "
Peach do., 4 to 6 "
Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 4 "
Plum do., 4 to 5 "
Grape Vines, strong stocks.
Evergreen Trees, very fine, 3 to 4 "

Evergreens, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May than such as are planted so very early in the season when the soil is cold and wet. Trees of all kinds are known to have done much better that have been planted about corn-planting time than such as have been planted too early. During last Spring, from the 12th of April until about the first of May, some 20,000 trees have gone out from our Nursery, and, so far as heard from, they have proven a general success; much more so than is usually known of any that were ever planted before.

Tree Planters can all see the stock when purchasing, and need not fear getting such inferior stock as that often taken out by some travelling agents. The Peach trees can all be seen, and will be found to be the most healthy in their roots of any to be found.

A credit of eight months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5,00 and upwards, and when paying cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock on each day, at the place above-mentioned. Trees and Stock are from the Nursery of
H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.
A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.
March 16, 1863. ts

A Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the SMALL FARM he now occupies, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stephen Gettier, Frederick Furney and others, containing 28 Acres, more or less, improved with a new two-story Frame HOUSE, new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of never-failing water at the dwelling, (the water from which is conveyed into the barn-yard,) two Orchards of choice fruit, &c. The land is under good cultivation, having been well limed, and under good fencing. The land is equal to limestone.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. JOSEPH A. ORNDORFF.
Feb. 2, 1863. 2m*

Clothing & Groceries.

THE Store Room of Henry Beitler, on the Baltimore Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg, will be opened on the 1st of April next as a Clothing and Grocery Store. Customers will get paid for Butter three cents more a pound than the common price.
G. G. DOSE.
March 16, 1863. 3t

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M SPANGLER.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.
April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking-Glasses.

The Muse.

COME LET US BE HAPPY.

A SONG.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

Come let us be happy—cast trouble away;
Why should we anticipate sorrow?
Tho' the sun is obscured by the clouds of to-day,
It will shine in its brightness to-morrow.

For our lives are all chequered by sunshine and shade,
From the rich to the poor and the humble;
And the fairest of flowers only blossom to fade—
So it's useless and folly to grumble.

Then fortune may frown and our friends at us sneer,
And the cares of the world be distressing;
With health and a good wife our spirits to cheer,
No riches can buy such a blessing.

Then let us be happy at least while we may;
Future cares it is foolish to borrow;
Enjoy all the pleasures around us to-day,
And partake of the troubles to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

Delivered in the Pennsylvania Senate, on the 6th of March, 1863, on the resolution to tender Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Governor Wright, of Indiana, the use of the Senate Chamber to address the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clymer. Mr. Speaker, on this day, at this hour, in this place, a great issue is on trial, fraught with the interests, not only of the present, but of the future; and if I, in the decision of this issue, have acted a part, however unimportant, I shall hereafter look back to this day, to this hour and to this place, with feelings of no little gratification.

The issue involved is not one of persons; it is one of high principle, going back to the foundations of the Government. It is, sir, whether the loyalty of the citizen is to be judged of by his fealty and adherence to an *administration*, or whether it is to be determined by his adherence to the *Government* of the United States.

In order to decide this question, it is necessary to present this brief exposition of the situation of affairs—that without a Constitution there could have been no Government and no Union, and that unless there is fealty and adherence to that Constitution, there can be no *true loyalty* to the Government and Union based on it. That is the issue to be tried to-day. Disguise it as you may—attempt to confuse it for party purposes, party reasons, and by party chicanery—the issue presented by every Republican Senator who has preceded me in this discussion, is that my loyalty is to be tested, not by any adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States, but by my adherence to the *administration* of Abraham Lincoln, the present occupant of the Presidential chair!!

I say to you, sir, I say to every Senator, I say to the people whom I represent, I say to the people of this State, that there is no such test known to the Constitution, nor to any tribunal before which I, you, they or any one, can ever be summoned to answer. I repeat it, that the Government is founded upon the Constitution; that the Administration is a mere creature of that Constitution and that Government; and that when in defiance of that Constitution and the Government erected upon it, an Administration strays from its principles—strays from the pathway cut by our ancestors through the rock of uncertainty and danger—then he only is a *truly loyal* man who uses every effort to bring back the Administration to the old beaten path which avoids the dangers of fanaticism and error. That is the question to be tested here and now, in the vote upon this resolution.—That is the question to be decided; and the people of this State, outside of these halls, will so consider it, and I now, as heretofore, appeal to the people, from whom springs all power, to sustain me, and those who may vote with me in deciding this question as best befits our judgment under our oaths.

What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place, I here boldly proclaim that he is not at this hour and never has been, by the Constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that his appointment by the President of the United States to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the Constitution, no authority in the laws, for his appointment; and that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State, and in flat violation of the Constitution of the United States. I say, sir, furthermore, that no such position as military Governor of a State is known to the Constitution of the United States—that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military Governor of any *State*—and that to make such an appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province—and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purposes of the present Administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee.—Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now, the Governor of that State; and I will never recognize him as such, by voting for this resolution. But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that, for pelf or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, *if adopted by the people of the great north*, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal rights. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him. Let me, sir, test this question by contrast. Let me ask the majority of this Senate, whether he who has lately been baptized by the votes of three hundred *thousand men in the Empire State* of this Union—one of the greatest of living statesmen and most patriotic of men—Horatio Seymour—whether if that distinguished *Governor* were on his way from the East to the West, through this capital, he would get a single vote from that Republican side of this chamber permitting him to address his fellow-citizens in this hall! Not one—not one. Would Joel Parker, the Governor *of New Jersey*, elected by *the people*, get one vote for such a purpose? Would David Turpie, who by the votes of *the people* of Indiana is the successor of one of the men, whom, by the resolution, it is proposed to have address us—would David Turpie be permitted, by the votes of members on the other side of this chamber, to occupy this hall for the purpose of delivering an address? Not one vote would he receive.—Yet he is the chosen representative of the majority of the people of Indiana—anointed by their sanction, baptized by the majority of their votes. Not one vote would he get, and *you know it*. You, gentlemen on the other side, fear the verdict of the people; you have reason to know what it means; and he who comes to you clothed with all the glory of the popular will, but late expressed, you will cast off for a mere hireling of federal patronage and power.

Mr. Lowry. Is not the man of whom the Senator speaks a disloyal men?

Mr. Clymer. The people of Indiana have sent him to the United States Senate, and you dare not deny or question the choice of a sovereign State. But, sir, who is the individual whose name *we* ask shall be embraced in these resolutions? Who is he whom *we* would ask to come here and receive the hospitalities of this State? He who is next to him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is the people's idle—he who amid doubt and gloom, upon more than one occasion, has rescued order from anarchy—he who upon more than one occasion has been the means of saving this Government—he who has the great heart of the greatest army upon this continent throbbing every day, every hour, every moment, in unison with his own—MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN!! He, sir, has been denied the hospitality of a Legislative body in which you Republicans have a majority. You will not vote to tender him those hospitalities—and why? Because he too is anointed, not only by the voice of the great people, but by the adoration of the hearts of the army of the Potomac. You will not pass such a resolution if his name is to be included. No, you who have the power for a few months or years will not sanction anything that savors of what the people desire. You are determined that they shall never be seen, never heard. That is the determination you are acting out here and elsewhere. I tell you, sir, that those who are the mere minions of executive power, and who submit to the subversion of the peoples' rights and liberties, I never will consent shall speak from your chair to the people of this State—never, sir, never!

It is known to you, sir, whose legislative experience in this hall extends back to a period commensurate with my own, that I am not in the habit of wandering from the particular subject before the Senate to introduce general issues and extended arguments. But, sir, this has been far diverted from the original question. It has embraced all the subjects that could agitate the public mind at this time. If it had even rested there, I should have remained content. But gentlemen upon this floor have chosen to single me out amongst the Democratic Senators here—and refer to the probable results of my action upon my own future. I, sir, am an individual—individuals as compared with principles and great results are nothing. Principles and truth are eternal. Man is mortal and goes to his kindred dust, but if, sir, in his person, in his acts in public or in private life, he represents principle—if when power, passion or prejudice threaten to destroy the rights of the people, he dare stand up in defence of them, *he* may die, *he* may go to his fathers, blessed or unblessed. A Hampden and others have illustrated this. They have gone down in gloom; but they are now held up in brightness and in glory; and, sir, no matter what may become of me in regard to this day's action, I know that I shall be sustained when the passion and prejudice and violence of the hour have given way to the sober thoughts which govern men when they are not bereft of reason.

I might in this connection repel—repel indignantly, repel with truth—the assaults that have been attempted to be made upon the great party in which I have the honor to act. You, sir, were here in April, 1861; you will recollect that when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, that that one shot fused the great heart of the people of this State and presented it as a wall of adamant against rebellion and treason at the South. You know that without stint, without measure, that great heart, Democratic and Republican, poured out everything for a common purpose. You recollect that in July, 1861, when we had been defeated upon the plains of Bull Run, when the army of the Republic came into Washington with tattered banners, when there was fear and dismay there, here and elsewhere—when the Republic was tottering and the President was almost a suppliant for his place—you know there was no division of sentiment or feeling. You further know that in the Congress of the United States, on the 22d of July, after that defeat, a resolution was offered defining and setting forth the objects of the struggle. You know that that resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. You know that in that hour of fear and dismay, of trial, of danger, that resolution came as the voice of hope from Heaven. It reassured the people; it told them that this was to be no visionary, no fanatical struggle, but it was to be pursued for the purpose of sustaining the Constitution and restoring the Union of our fathers, and that when this object should be attained, peace would reign once more. What was the result? From the disorganized, helpless and beaten materials of that army, he whom it is asked to-day to invite to the capital of his own State, and to whom that boon is denied by Republican Senators, seized hold of those discordant materials, and with the hand and mind, prepared them again to go upon the enemy. I will not trace history. It is written imperishably upon the annals of the past; and it will shine in those of the future. But I will turn for a moment to a period a year later, when another disaster met our arms on the same field, and when the panic-stricken President and his advisers again crouched with fear within the walls of Washington, when they felt that the Goths and Vandals were at their gates, when they were providing for flight to some spot of safety, and when they felt that power and place was vanishing. Again in palsied fear they appealed to him whom for party purposes they had degraded, and again, like a true patriot, like one who never acts from sordid or improper motives, he assumed the command of that routed and demoralized army, and in less than three weeks he had again organized it and had commenced the pursuit of the common enemy across the hills of Maryland and into a plain where many of those who now hear me met the enemy of their country face to face. What did he do? A second time he saved the Republic—he saved it by snatching victory out of the very jaws of defeat, and I now place upon record the universal sentiment of every man who served under him, that if it had not been for the confidence of the army of the Potomac in General McClellan, Pennsylvania would have suffered an invasion, which would have been destructive to the life and property of her people; and yet Senators refuse to receive the protector and defender of the State in the halls of her Capital. But what is the subsequent history of this matter? Shattered and broken, his legions lay awhile for rest, to be clothed, to be fed, to be restored to their wanted vigor; and then again he was in pursuit of that enemy, whom he had met at Antietam and at South Mountain, and defeated. But, sir, when he was about to strike his blow, he was again pursued by the miscreants who wished to divert this war from the purposes set forth in the resolution of July, 1861, and dragged down from his position as commander of the army. He left it dispirited, broken hearted, dejected—obedient, it is true, but without nerve, without vigor, without power. He left it at the dictation and command of the ultra Abolitionists of the North. Geo. B. McClellan was not an Abolitionist and therefore *he was not a General!!* The remaining history of that campaign is written in blood and in disaster. But, sir, I will tell you that along the camp fires of the Potomac at night, no soldier goes to sleep without praying God for blessings upon the head of his old commander; and oh! sir, if those in power could summon the resolution to cast behind them the prejudices and the passions of those who do not wish to see the Union restored unless slavery be abolished, that noble commander would be again put at the head of that army and he would carve out victory and would bring back to us once more triumph and peace and Union. I know it; and if you had had the manhood which you should possess, you would by joint resolutions speak this truth to the powers that be and *make them hear you!*

Mr. Speaker, it may be proper for me at this time to state what I believe to be the purposes of the great party with which I have the honor to act. In the words of another, who from his exalted position has a right to speak, I will tell you "that the Democratic party has never agreed, does not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future to a dissolution of the American Union;" and I will say further, that we propose to accomplish the preservation of the Government and the Constitution by the union of the sword *with the olive branch*. For those who will resist the power of the Government—not the power of the Administration, not its unconstitutional acts, but the power of this Government rightfully administered *under the Constitution*—we have the sword. For those who are willing to submit to its benign, its healthful and its peaceful sway, we will hold out the olive branch of peace. And here I will say to you, sir, (and in saying it I feel that I express the opinion of the great Democratic party of this State,) that we believe and will ever believe that the laws which have been passed by the Congress just ended—the confiscation and other acts, have steeled the heart of the people of the South. There is no such thing as a Union man left in those States now engaged in rebellion, and we tell you that we intend to melt the heart of that people by repealing your unjust, your unconstitutional laws; and when it is melted we expect out of that heart to bring peace and happiness to the people, North and South. We say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we do not believe it is in the power of twenty millions of men to subdue and bring back that people, unless you have among them allies who are attached to your cause, devoted to the principles of the Constitution and its guarantees, and desiring its protection—that you can never exterminate or subjugate them.

But we tell you, sir, that if you will do only what the Constitution and the principles springing from it demand, on every hill and in every valley there will be raised up allies for our assistance. The leaders who desire place and power may be against us, but when the people of the South, recollecting the glories of the past, and looking to those of the future, feel that every right is to be guaranteed, every privilege restored to them, then, as I believe in my God, I believe that they will come back to the Constitution of the old government and to the old Union. I tell you now, Mr. Speaker, that all the blood, all the treasure, you have spent or may spend, will be in vain, unless you repeal the unconstitutional, oppressive, tyrannical laws which were enacted by the last Congress; and I will say in passing that I believe (the Supreme Arbiter being my judge) that if that Congress had never met, or if, having met, they had simply voted appropriations and dissolved, leaving the whole question to be settled under the resolution adopted in July, 1861, this contest would ere now have been settled, and at this day we would be enjoying unity, peace and amity. Upon the heads of those who prevented such action—upon the heads of those men who enacted those unconstitutional and damnable laws, and did everything in their power to combine the southern heart against us—forever be the curse of the blood and mourning that fill this land. If the demon of destruction and of hate—if the father of evil himself—could have been there dictating their counsels, actuating them to deeds which result in the utter dismemberment of this Union, he could not more thoroughly have effected his hellish purpose than it has been effected by the dominant majority in the Senate and in the House during the last Congress. And when the history of these times comes to be written, (and I pray to God that the historian of this era may not be obliged to write of the decline and fall of the American republic, but that he may only write of its trials past and present and of its future greatness,) he will record the hour when the nation came so near to desolation and death, and he will ascribe the disasters of that hour to the unremitted, persistent, diabolical machinations of Abolitionists in and out of the last Congress. Such a historian, if he has the philosophy of Hume—if he has his far seeing penetration, and can trace effects from causes, cannot fail in the contemplative hour of the future to say what I say at this moment, that to them solely and sheerly belongs the terrible calamity that still darkens and enshrouds this land. In conclusion, sir, what do we propose to declare by voting against this resolution? We propose to say that no one who has been the instrument, the partaker, the supporter of these tyrannical, these unconstitutional, these arbitrary measures, which have fused the southern heart and divided our own, shall be heard from the capital of this State. We propose to say that we will not listen to him as a body representing the people of this State; we propose to say that the verdict of the people of the State at the last election was against all such damnable heresies. We mean to tell you, gentlemen, that although we have not a majority here, we have it on the other side of this hall, and we have it among the people. We mean to tell you that that majority counted by three thousand last year will be ten times three thousand at the next election. We mean to tell you that we are going to bring *you* back to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. We mean to tell you that we are going to use the sword and the olive-branch in settling this difficulty—that whether north or south, we will use the sword upon those who are opposed to the Constitution—that we will not allow any person, whether in the south or in the north, to disobey, to disregard, to ignore or to set at defiance the Constitution of the United States. We mean to tell you that the same law which is to be obeyed at the south is to be obeyed at the north. The people are with us, and by the grace of God and the voice of the people, before nine months roll around we shall have it in our power to put into execution all that we say. [Great applause.]

The Decline of the Sentiment of Honor in Our Public Men.—There is no surer sign of the decline of a nation, than the indifference of its public men to those sentiments which in every civilized country and in every age, have been the principal incentives to noble deeds. The love of honor and renown is among the noblest passions of men; its absence marks a groveling spirit, absorbed in the lowest and most degrading of vices.—It is natural for men in high position to desire to be respected by their contemporaries, and to be remembered gratefully by posterity. If it were otherwise, the history of the past would convey no lessons to the living, and there would be an end to all human progress. Our public men of the present day are above these antiquated notions of history, honor and renown. They are, in familiar language, "feathering their nests," and rely on that never-failing regard of our money making classes, which follows the possession of *wealth*. Committees of investigation may be appointed and report unfavorably on their conduct; Congress may censure them, the community at large may execrate them; but they remain tranquil under the infliction, in the consciousness of their pecuniary independence. The first duty they recognize is to provide for themselves and families, and to lay up a penny for rainy days. Next to themselves, they take care of their friends—the public interest will take of itself.—They have but two years more to run; and what could be more reasonable in their eyes than they should make hay while the sun shines.—*Age*

Who are Traitors.—According to the Abolition way of thinking—

All are traitors who believed the South would secede.

All are traitors who did not believe the South could be forced back with 75,000 men in three months.

All are traitors who did not believe the South were almost exhausted at the end of *the first three months of the war*.

All are traitors who did not believe that 250,000 men would speedily end the war.

All are traitors who did not believe the suspension of the *habeas corpus* a wise and just measure.

All those who did not justify the suppression of the press and restriction of speech are traitors.

All those who believe that the corruptions of contractors and certain officials ought to have been kept before the people are traitors.

All those who do not believe slavery to be an element of Southern power are traitors.

All those who believe that the Union can be preserved without direct reference to the institution of slavery are traitors.

All who do not believe the President's emancipation proclamation a wise and judicious measure are traitors.

All those who believe that the past nineteen months have developed the fact that a certain set of politicians are totally unable to preserve the honor and unity of the States are traitors.

☞One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately, on jumping aboard, grasped a Federal officer by the collar, exclaiming, "Surrender, or I'll blow your brains out!" The other replied, "You had better look at me first!" Recognition was instantaneous; they were brothers.

☞The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says: "Col. John W. Forney is now in the city, at the Planter's House." What's up? Are there any fat contracts to be given out, in St. Louis.

☞Gen. Schenck has issued an order forbidding the sale of secession music in Baltimore.

☞Hon. Joshua F. Bell, the Democratic Union nominee for Governor of Kentucky, was a whig member of Congress in 1845.

☞It is reported that a son of old John Brown has been hung at Vicksburg.

THE ADMINISTRATION NOT THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. George Ashmun (a prominent opponent of the Democracy,) during the Mexican war. Was he a "copperhead" or a "traitor?" He said:

"I shall not be deterred from a discussion of the subject here, and at this time, by the *miserable cry of those whose duty and profit it is to yield a ready subservience to power*, that the present is not the proper time to make this inquiry; that we should *wait until the war is over* before we should presume to investigate the conduct of the Executive! Sir, *it is never too soon, for a people who desire to remain free, to scrutinize the conduct of those who are in power.* The time may come when it may be too late—FATALLY TOO LATE. *But it can never be too soon.* Eternal vigilance, tireless and sleepless, is necessary, to *watch and guard against the insidious encroachment of power*; and he who drugs his conscience with the reflection that *men in power are to be presumed to do right*, ADOPTS THE DOCTRINE OF A DESPOTISM. And *he who sees an Executive* USURPING TO HIMSELF UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY POWER, *and fails to proclaim and denounce it, is as false to his duty*, AS MUCH A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY, *as the man who deserts to the enemy's standard upon the field of battle*. Can it be possible, that in a government like ours, war may be waged, and the people may not ask, *wherefore?* That armies may be levied—the heart of a neighboring Republic be invaded—expeditions of foreign conquest under the lead of questionable characters set on foot—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED—THE BLOOD OF OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS POURED OUT—*and that our mouths are to be sealed as to the causes or necessity which have produced such results? Sir*, I ACKNOWLEDGE NO SUCH SLAVISH DOCTRINE. Scorn, contempt, and utter loathing, are all they deserve. They belong rightfully to the lips of those who live by the thrift which follows fawning—those of our number who have been the humble applicants for *the Brigadierships—the Paymasterships* and other crumbs which fall from the Executive table, and whose patriotism is valorous and loud mouthed in proportion to their chance for getting office and emolument. But I hold that we should be false *to our trust as representatives*, if we fail to hold to a strict accountability those who are temporarily in office, administering the Executive departments of the Government. THOSE MEN ARE NOT THE GOVERNMENT; THEY ARE NOT THE COUNTRY. They are, for a brief period, the instruments for conducting the affairs of the Government and the country. The power of the sovereign people is *only partially delegated for special purposes.*' How absurd and preposterous, then, is the clamor, that WHEN WE VENTURE TO CENSURE THESE AGENTS OF THE PEOPLE, WE ARE ARRAYING OURSELVES AGAINST OUR COUNTRY!"

Again, Mr. Ashmun said:

"It is for such a war, leading to such consequences, that we are now, in our character as representatives, *called upon to vote supplies*. TREASURE AND HUMAN LIFE—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND THOUSANDS OF MEN—*are demanded of us*, to be expended to accomplish such a result. And we are told that, without scruple, without complaint, it is our duty to grant this demand. We are told that now, the war existing, that the Executive is charged with full power over its conduct and end, and that our duty, as good patriots, is to yield to his request, and keep SILENT AS TO HIS USURPATIONS. *Sir, I hold to no such slavish doctrine. I deem it my duty to* RESIST AND DENOUNCE IT, WHENEVER AND HOWEVER ATTEMPTED TO BE ENFORCED."

Soldiers and Politics vs. Their Officers.—The Cadiz *Sentinel*, in excusing itself for not publishing the "officers' political harrangue," adds, by way of *Postscript*, the following rich statement of facts:

"Since writing the above, we learn from the gentleman who brought the resolutions above referred to, to us, that they were passed in the following manner: The 126th Ohio was ordered out on parade without arms, in the snow, to hear the resolutions read. The gentleman says he was not more than ten feet from the officer who read them, and all that he could hear the officer say, was, that the resolutions had been passed by the officers, and that the men must all vote for them too; just as he commenced reading them, a band of the New York regiment commenced playing, and a locomotive whistled for about ten minutes, so that the men did not hear ten words read. And to show the interest the soldiers took in them, he says, while the reading was going on, they amused themselves by throwing snow balls at each other. He asked the men when they returned to their quarters why they did not pay attention to the reading of the resolutions.—Their reply was—'they didn't know what was in them, nor didn't care a d—n.' And yet we will be told these resolutions were passed by the entire regiment, unanimously. What humbuggery."

☞The frantic haste with which the Republican leaders are pretending to abandon their distinctive abolition dogmas, and the rush they are making to enroll themselves in loyal leagues, is one of the most pitiable cases of panic in the political history of this country. They are willing to give up everything but the spoils, and these they call upon the Democrats to help them to keep. Their cry of "support the government" means this and nothing more. But the opposition should remember that

"When the devil was sick
The devil a monk would be."

But suppose the Democrats should again be induced to suppress their vigilant watch upon the abuses of the administration; suppose, from a mistaken and spurious patriotism, they should forego all opposition; and if in addition to this unhealthy and unnatural unanimity a few victories should be gained in the field, who doubts but that the old abolition virus would again break out, and in a more malignant form? In short, it would be found that

"When the devil got well
The devil a monk was he."

Poland.—Those of our Statesmen who are constantly preaching up *subjugation* as the only means of putting down rebellion can see in the history of Poland the result of that species of warfare. Although nearly a century has elapsed since that unfortunate country was subjugated and blotted out from the European map by Russia, Austria and Prussia each taking a slice of her territory, the ashes of revolution are constantly smouldering and frequently break out in fierce flames. At this very moment a rebellion is raging in that ill-fated land, that requires all the power of the Russian government to quell. Let us guard against having a Poland on this Continent.

☞The Senate of the United States has confirmed the appointment of Colonel Welsh, of Columbia Borough, as Brigadier General.

Why is it that the gallant Col. Hambright has not also been promoted? Is it because some antipathy that Governor Curtin has to him, in addition to the fact that he is a sound Democrat?—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

☞By the 1st of July, 1864, the public debt will amount to a sum between TWENTY-ONE AND TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

☞"MILLIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION, NOT ONE CENT FOR EMANCIPATION."

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1863.

SENTIMENT FOR THE TIMES.

Under no possible emergency, not even in Insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, *can this Government justify official interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.*—F. P. BLAIR, Sen., father of the present Postmaster General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES COOPER.

Brigadier General James Cooper, in command of the United States troops at Columbus, Ohio, died there on Saturday morning week. The remains reached Frederick, Md., on Monday, and were interred on Wednesday, with suitable honors.

Gen. Cooper represented this State in the United States Senate six years, and held other important official positions. He read law in this place, and resided here until his election to the United States Senate, when he removed to Pottsville. Some time after the expiration of his term, he retired to his native State, Maryland, having purchased the beautiful property of Frederick A. Schley, in Frederick. Upon the secession of the Southern States, he entered the United States military service, first as a Colonel, we believe, and was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Gen. Cooper was endowed with high intellectual and oratorical powers—was kind of heart almost to a fault—and always the gentleman. Peace to his manes!

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The President, in compliance with the request of the Senate, has designated Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and concludes his proclamation as follows:

"Let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized in the Divine teachings that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

STARTLING DISCLOSURE!

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in a speech made since his return home, uses the following explicit language:

"On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the National Congress, and be obedient to the Constitution and laws, and thus restore the Union *as it was*, the President, on that day, rejected, the proposition, and the damning evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph; [cries, "hear, hear;] but there is an obligation of secresy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public. The day after, the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg, under the belief that Richmond was to fall and thus end the rebellion. The day previous, Abraham Lincoln rejected all propositions to return, over his own signature; and the day after, the hopes of the blind man in the White House were dissipated in the defeat at Fredericksburg, and the loss of 20,000 of our sons and brothers. He should have entertained the proposition on the 12th of December, but he heedlessly and wickedly drove away all overtures."

It is worthy of attention, that, although Mr. Vallandigham (with Mayor Wood) made this statement several weeks ago, not a single person connected with, nor organ of the Administration, has undertaken to deny it.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

"General Banks, referring to the difficulty of supporting the Louisiana negroes unemployed, says that more than 'sixty thousand dollars were applied to the support of dependent and destitute persons in the month of January.'"—*Exchange Paper.*

These negroes used to support themselves under that compulsory system of labor called, in the South, "Slavery," but which, in fact, is no more than that universal necessity, imposed by God, at the Fall, on Adam and all his descendents, to earn a subsistence by the sweat of their brows. The obligation is essentially the same in all cases, no matter by what name it is called. The Administration, in emancipating the slaves, has only given them the liberty to live in idleness at the expense of the white people of the country, who are required, by taxation, to furnish the National Treasury with the revenue which the Government, among other objects, expends in supporting a set of indolent blacks.—*Sunday Mercury.*

☞ The men who are organizing the loyal Union Leagues are wolves in sheep's clothing. They are the same old political hacks and tacticians whom the country has so recently repudiated, and they have assumed their new disguise for the purpose of holding those moderate Republicans who began to be disgusted with their rule, and of making proselytes among those who are apt to be led astray by words and promises, which correspond to their own feelings.

We warn the Democracy of the wolves in sheep's clothing. The loyal men of the country are those who stand by the Constitution and the constitutional acts of the President; not those who call the Constitution "a compact with hell," and who make the trampling upon that sacred instrument the condition of their support of the Government.—*Phil. Age.*

EXACTLY ALIKE.

White men are to pay $300 per head to set the niggers free, and then $300 more to free themselves from the draft. Thus the value of a white man and nigger is placed at the same figure, only the former has the privilege of paying for both.—*Allentown Democrat.*

☞ Forney advocates stump speaking in the army to cheer the soldiers. Good food and prompt pay would be more acceptable.

WHY IS THE NORTH "DISLOYAL?"

Does it not strike those Republican journalists who are constantly crying out that the Democratic majorities of the North are "disloyal," that the question must arise in every mind that accepts the charge, Why are they disloyal? The people of the North were never accused of indifference to their obligations to their country; and of all the Northern people, the Democrats were supposed to be the most intense in their feelings of nationality, and so zealous in patriotism as to be accused of disdain of interests that stood in the way of their country's rights and progress.

It is admitted (remarks the N. Y. *Argus*) that in the beginning of the war, the masses were united, with little regard to party, in the purpose of standing by the government and upholding the Union, at all hazards.—Now we see the strange spectacle of the minority arraigning the majority on the charge of disloyalty? Disloyalty to what, and to whom? To the Constitution? No, the majority are only too true to that; it is the minority, holding possession of the government, that has ostentatiously thrown off its allegiance.

Disloyalty to the Union? No, for the Democrats of the North to a man, seek for the restoration of the old Union, and it is the leaders of the minority who proclaim their willingness to witness its destruction! All that can be true, then, in the charge, is that the majority of the North is disloyal to the minority—is recusant to the dictation of the minority when it bids it depart from its allegiance to the Constitution and the Union.

If it were indeed true that the people of the North—for it is no longer to be denied that the great mass who are defined under the word "People," are now rallying under the Democratic banner—if it were true that they had become disloyal, then a terrible responsibility would fall somewhere. The question would be, who and what have made them disloyal?

A terrible responsibility must rest upon the rulers of a country who, after having suffered, from mere want of statesmanship, one great section of the country to lapse into rebellion, has so alienated the masses of the people, in the other half, that its own organs proclaim them disloyal also!

THE VIGOROUS PROCRASTINATION OF THE WAR.

It is worth while for the people to consider why such a long *succession of disasters* have come upon us since the Peninsula and Maryland victories. It would not be a waste of time for President Lincoln to consider whether, with every material and moral advantage, something more and better might not justly have been expected from our armies; whether the inadequate return for our immense expenditure of life and treasure, against an inferior foe, does not betoken some lack in those who are guiding our military operations, some fault of organization, some incapacity in the organizing minds. What prior advantage is there that we did not possess? Where are there braver soldiers or better generals in the field? The experience once lacking has been supplied; *our soldiers are now*, for the most part, trained and disciplined soldiers. Where has there been any stint of money granted for expenditure? Has not the administration received all, absolutely all, and more than all, that it has asked?

What have we to show for this? Failure everywhere.

The advantages which exclusively "loyal" journals count up (those, namely, which we did not possess a year or two years ago) are monstrous, let it be admitted; but has it yet occurred to President Lincoln, or to his friends, to make an arithmetical computation, by the rule of three, how long a time it will take for enough of these immense victories and monstrous advantages to accumulate in order to amount to a final success—to the overthrow of the rebellion? If it turns out that no man of this generation, at the present rate of progress, will live long enough to see the South conquered, or that nine-tenths of its fighting force will be used up in the undertaking as at present conducted, we trust it will not be deemed unpatriotic or treasonable to suggest that President Lincoln would be justified in questioning the omnipotence or omniscience of General Halleck and Secretary Stanton, respectively, and looking for men capable of doing within a somewhat shorter period and at the expense of a few million less lives and a few billions less of money, what they must take so long to accomplish. We do not for an instant dream of suggesting that the American people will not submit forever to this millenium of imbecility, but we merely ask, and ask very humbly, if they positively must pay quite such a price for its enjoyment. And if the questions we have asked are disloyal, we hereby retract them before they are fairly uttered. Far be it from us to give aid and comfort to the enemy by suggesting that they may be thrashed better in "short" than in this "Long Particular Metre," to which the administration in its infinite wisdom has attuned its equally infinite powers.—*World.*

☞ A few days since an exciting discussion took place in the Ohio Legislature upon a bill to prevent negroes from becoming citizens of that State. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hill, a Black Republican Abolition member, from Median county, remarked:

"I would as lief be an African as some Dutchman I have seen."

When this fellow's term expires in the Ohio Legislature, he should make application to the National Administration for a bigger office.

Sauce for the Goose, But Not Any for the Gander.—Intelligence comes from Port Royal that Lieut. Col. Gardiner, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been ordered into arrest for obtaining the signatures of a number of men in his regiment to peace resolutions, "in order to affect the election at home."

This, better than anything else that could have been done, shows the farcical character of the so much paraded resolutions sent home from regiments in the field in favor of the administration policy. It appears that the men are allowed to express only just such sentiments as please the administration; if they attempt to adopt Democratic resolutions they are ordered into arrest.

☞ See Ashmun's view on first page.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1863.

Ed. Compiler:—Both branches of the Legislature determined this morning to adjourn finally on the 15th of April. The House wanted a recess from the 27th inst. until the 27th of May. Many of our Democratic friends thought that it would act as a wholesome restraint on the lawlessness of the party in power, if the Legislature would meet again in the course of the summer.—The moment this Legislature adjourns, our rulers at Washington may put into execution some scheme of despotism, and there will be no organized representative body to protest against it. This was the view taken by many members of the House, but the Senate would not hear to the recess, so the time of adjournment was fixed upon the day designated.

As far as the business immediately before the Legislature is concerned, there is ample time to dispose of it between this and the 15th of April. If we had a Governor who could be relied upon to protect the rights of the citizens of this State from Executive usurpation, there would be no cause for apprehension. But unfortunately, Gov. Curtin is timid and pliant—the authorities at Washington can wind him about their fingers as they please. They take pleasure in snubbing him upon all occasions, and the people of this good State suffer the evil consequences of having a Governor without sufficient moral courage to resist any burden which the Lincolns and Stantons choose to impose upon them.

As an evidence of Gov. Curtin's weakness I refer to the execution of the draft in this State last fall, *when New York and other States which furnished a less number of volunteers in proportion, have to this day escaped entirely from the execution of that draft.* Why was this?—Why was Pennsylvania chosen as the victim? The answer is plain—because the *authorities at Washington knew* the base metal of her Executive, and knew that he would submit quietly to any imposition. I do not mean to say that Gov. Curtin or any other Governor of a State should resist the execution of a constitutional act of Congress; but if he had been a man of sense he would have insisted upon the execution of the draft simultaneously in all the States, and that no favoritism should be shown.

It would be easy to point out other weak points in Gov. Curtin's career, but the limits of a letter prevent. He is a candidate for re-nomination. Hope he may be nominated. We can beat him—well, I was going to say 30,000, but this is too small a figure. 60,000 will be nearer the mark. Cameron is fighting him with all his might, and it is said will continue to fight him after his nomination. John Covode, the illustrious "smeller," is after him also. In this contest it makes little difference who is hindmost, for the Devil is bound to take the foremost as well as the fated individual who brings up the rear.

You will of course publish the whole letter of Col. William Hopkins, of Washington county, withdrawing from the contest as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Col. Hopkins has in one sense never been a candidate—I mean in the sense of intriguing and using personal exertions to procure the nomination. He has never thrust himself forward as a candidate for popular favor, and would not do a mean action, or cast a vote that his honest conscience did not approve, for the highest place in the nation. But he had many friends who admired his candid, straightforward manners, his sterling integrity and the undaunted courage with which he arrayed himself against the plundering schemes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and endeavored to procure the restoration of the tonnage tax, which would put $500,000 annually into the Treasury of the State—his friends who admired and loved these properties, wished to have them and their possessor transferred to a position of more usefulness. But it is not to be, unless the people demand the nomination of Col. Hopkins in spite of his declination.

On every occasion when the bill for the restoration of the Tonnage Tax has been before the House, Col. Hopkins has not hesitated to denounce the corruption by which the Act of 1861, repealing this Tax, was passed, and to warn members as they respected their oaths and as they valued the good opinion of the people not to sustain this monstrous iniquity. He has done this in the face of intimidation, of sophisticated arguments, of contemptuous sneers and derisive laughter, which would have made a less courageous man hesitate or cower—and by his honest intrepidity he has earned the gratitude of every honest citizen and over burdened tax-payer in this Commonwealth.

I do not know for whom Col. H. will throw his influence, but be assured not for any man whose *public and private record* is not pure—for no man whose *honesty* as well as his Democracy will not bear the most rigid scrutiny. I might, from instinct, indicate candidates who will not receive his support—but this would be personal and I would not be publicly personal for the world.

If time permitted I might extend this epistle until you and your readers would vote me a bore, so I will conclude by stating that the Democrats of the Legislature have agreed upon a series of admirable resolutions upon national affairs, from the pen of Senator Buckalew, which you will no doubt publish as soon as they pass the House.

OBSERVER.

500,000 MEN TO BE DRAFTED.

The *Tribune* indicates the plan and calculations of the Government when it says:

Suppose the Goverment should require Three Hundred Thousand Men to fill up the thinned ranks of the Union army for this year's campaigns. Let it draft Half a Million, which would be perhaps one in five of those subject to duty. Of these, Three Hundred Thousand would probably serve, while the commutation of the remainder would furnish Sixty Millions of Dollars wherewith to clothe, arm, and equip the remainder. Would not this be better than to have this money go elsewhere than into the Treasury?

The share of New York in such a draft would be 100,000, and if two-fifths commuted they would pay $12,000,000 into the military fund, while 60,000 would serve.—Connecticut would be called on for 8,000 men, and one million and a half dollars in commutation.—*N. Y. Argus.*

☞ We print to-day a telling Speech, delivered in the State Senate, by Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks county. All should read it.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following joint resolutions upon the state of the country, have passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. They have the ring of true metal, and are creditable to the Democratic members who voted for them. Of course these resolutions will be defeated in the Senate, where the Abolition Blacksnakes are in the majority:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and *on the other by unconstitutional acts of* Congress, and startling usurpation of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box, policy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

2d. That this General Assembly declares this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes.

3d. That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the administration of the Government and the Government itself. The one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4th. That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st day of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5th. That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

6th. That this General Assembly on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth declares its determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States as burthensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

7th. That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of this State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would, in such an event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such proper guaranties as would give security to all their interests and rights.

8th. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and Union as the last, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

9th. That this General Assembly hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regards the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10th. That in the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all or three fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

11th. That while this General Assembly condems and denounces the faults of the Administration, and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any *division of the Union*, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it.

12th. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State *to see that*, by all constitutional means, this end shall be obtained.

13th. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives upon their country's altar. Their widows and orphan's shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

14th. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A Great Democratic Gain.—While the Republicans call the result of the recent election in Rhode Island a "great Union victory," (meaning thereby Abolition,) if we glance over the record of the past we will find that it is like the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans, a few more of which would utterly overwhelm them.

In 1855	their	majority was	8,337
1856	"	" "	4,786
1857	"	" "	4,498
1858	"	" "	4,352
1860	Lincoln's	" "	4,537
1863	their	" is	2,800

These figures show a clear Democratic gain of about 2,000, and indicate, unmistakably, that in Rhode Island, as elsewhere, the power of the destructives is waning, that the Democratic standard is being advanced at every successive charge, and gives the fullest assurance that at an early day the Abolition cohorts will be routed throughout the entire North—horse, foot, and dragoons. However they may crow over the result in Rhode Island to keep their courage up, they no doubt, in their saddened hearts exclaim, with Pyrrhus, "another such a victory would ruin me."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ John Van Buren is already disgusted with the "Loyal Leagues." He has published a note disclaiming all connection with any "league of which Mr. Charles King is chairman." The Republicans had better not crow too loud over their new convert.

WAR NEWS.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., says, that on Monday last, Gen. Gillman attacked the rebels in a strong position of their own seeking, and who had a force twice as great as his own. After fighting five hours, he drove them from their position. In one dispatch he estimates the Confederate loss at three hundred, and in another at five hundred, including prisoners. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed thirty.

A body of one hundred Federal troops attacked the Confederate guerillas near Moscow, Tennessee, on Monday last, and dispersed them. Subsequently five hundred Confederates attacked the Federal troops, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty-five killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The Federal loss was six killed and thirty-four wounded.

The intelligence from the vicinity of Vicksburg corroborates the reports previously received of the failure of the expedition intended to flank Haines's Bluff by way of the Sunflower. Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through Steel's and Black Bayous, and proceeded twenty or thirty miles further in Deer and Rolling Forks, when he encountered a small force of Confederates who compelled him to await the arrival of infantry. Meanwhile the Confederates obstructed the channel, and otherwise annoyed the gunboats, and when the infantry arrived the Confederates had accumulated such a force as to render further progress extremely hazardous. The Federal loss in the skirmishing which took place before the retreat was ten or twelve killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not known, but it is supposed to be small.

CHICAGO, March 31.

A Cairo special says: Last Wednesday evening the rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came within range, the rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck thirty times.—Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete somerset as she went down. All the crew except two escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pound ball penetrating the steam drum. She floated down the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, until finally the Albatross ran alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. The loss of life on her is not ascertained.

On the way up the Hartford and Albatross encountered a battery at Grand Gulf more formidable than those at Port Hudson.—The Hartford was struck fourteen times, and had three men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously, and both were more or less injured.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Dispatches from the Mississippi squadron embrace reports from the commanders of the several vessels which attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 14th of March, from which it appears that they had reached the last and most formidable batteries, and were congratulating themselves upon having gained the turn in the river, when the Mississippi grounded. Fearful that this vessel, under the galling fire of the enemy, would fall into their hands, she was deliberately destroyed by her commander, after the removal of all on board. No private effects were saved.

This mishap to the Mississippi caused a derangement of the well-contrived programme of Admiral Farragut for the passage of all the vessels of the fleet. The fighting on the part of our men is described as in the highest degree creditable to them, all striving to exhibit superior prowess.

MOBILE, March 27.

A Confederate dispatch from Vicksburg says: At 5 o'clock this morning four boats were seen advancing toward the upper batteries. A vigorous fire was opened upon them, driving back two, when the other two passed under a raking fire almost every shot taking effect. One received a shot in her steam-chest, compelling her crew to desert her, and in fifteen minutes she filled and sunk. Part of her crew escaped to the opposite shore. The boat that escaped is supposed to be the Benton, badly disabled. One shot penetrated her steam drum, disabling her so badly that the Albatross towed her off out of danger from our batteries.

ANARCHY.

The Abolition oligarchy at Washington is organizing two movements in the army and among the people which are crammed full of anarchy. Among the soldiers the movement consists in suspicion and distrust, and the *introduction of politics and political* meetings, the forced passage of resolutions against the "copperhead traitors" in the loyal States; at home it takes the shape of Union Leagues, which assume the solitary virtue of "loyalty" to the Government and proscribe everybody who does not and cannot swallow *negro emancipation*, a war of extermination, the usurpations of the Executive, and the despotic and unconstitutional enactments of Congress. It is not hard to foresee the tendency of such a policy. It is part and parcel of the iniquitous legislation of the mad fanatics who now govern the country—the attempt to substitute force for the free will of the people.

Such a policy carried out developes anarchy at once—the only refuge and safety the infamous bigots who are instituting it can hope for in the future. Such things go on from bad to worse. The effort to proscribe and stifle public opinion and the free expression of it among the sovereign people of this nation, is one which if proceeded with will inevitably recoil upon the tyrannous agitators who are making it. The people are not so ignorant as not to know who owns the country—and the surrender of their inalienable right of free speech, the direction and government of the country to suit themselves, is not a sacrifice which they are likely to make willingly and without resistance. Let them then take warning in time. If riot and disorder and intestine violence begin, retribution will fall upon the fool hardy attempts they are making surely and speedily; and if come it does, and come it must, their blood be upon their own heads!—*Patriot & Union.*

White Men, Read.—A correspondent of the Phila. Journal of the 18th says:—Last evening, about a quarter past six o'clock, whilst passing up Callowhill street above Third, I witnessed one of the most brutal scenes, and one which should make the men who stood looking on hang their heads with shame. A negro, who was driving a horse and wagon, came in collision with two wounded soldiers; one of the soldiers happened to get over the crossing in front of the negro's wagon, the other poor fellow, who was badly wounded and unable to get out of the way of the horse, came near being trampled under foot—this poor soldier caught the horse by the head. The negro leaped down from his wagon and a scuffle ensued; both these soldiers being so weak as to be unable to stand on their feet. By this time a crowd of men and women had gathered; one big brute, for it would be disgracing humanity to call him a *man*, struck those two cripples and knocked them down; immediately four more of the crowd fell on the soldiers, and beat them in a most brutal manner. The Police then stepped in and arrested the two soldiers, and took them before Alderman Williams, whilst the negro and the other brutes who beat the soldiers, were allowed to depart in peace. When Mr. Williams heard the case he discharged the soldiers.

FREMONT.—General Fremont has been in Washington two or three weeks soliciting another command, but the Republican papers say it has been refused him at the instigation of Gen. Halleck. If this is so, Gen. Halleck is entitled to praise. Among the host of military charlatans and humbugs of the day, Fremont is the greatest.

☞ The election for County Superintendent of Common Schools will take place on the 2d of May. Adv. next week.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAGE.—On and after the first of July all letters deposited in the Post-office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamp on them.—This is an important fact, which the public will do well to impress on their minds. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents, instead of one as now.

☞ During the first three or four days of last week our town was more than usually lively, occasioned by "First of April" business. A large amount of money changed hands. Such as may have any left and owe the printer, could get rid of some of it at this establishment. We have use for all due us.

☞ It is stated that the 165th Regiment has been paid. The boys, we have no doubt, were much pleased. They should have had their money long ago.

☞ Rev. Wm. McElwee, for several years pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in this place, has resigned his charge, and left on Wednesday last for Philadelphia.

☞ J. S. Gitt, Esq., of New Oxford, has been appointed Civil Engineer on a Railroad to be made from Towanda to the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, in Bradford county, this State.

☞ Drs. Cress and Taylor have removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, in Baltimore street, where they will be found at all times ready to attend to professional calls.

☞ Dr. O'Neal has removed his office to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, (formerly Dr. Gilbert's,) where he will always be found ready to attend to calls from town or country, night or day.

☞ During the thunder storm a few Sundays ago, the lightning struck a house between Taneytown and Emmitsburg, killing one colored man, and severely stunning another.—This is a very rare occurrence for this season.

☞ Carpetings, etc., embracing all the new styles, best makes, for spring trade, now opening at Jos. Blackwood's, 832 Arch st., Phila.—Read adv.

☞ WE WANT WOOD! Dry preferred, but green hickory will answer.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Township Elections throughout the State, as we learn from our exchanges, have gone largely in favor of the Democrats. These are all healthy indications of public opinion, and render it certain that Pennsylvania, in October next, will be overwhelmingly Democratic. The day of Black Republican rule will soon be over in our Commonwealth. Would that it were so in the nation. But we must patiently wait and bear the infliction for nearly two years more, and then the country will be relieved of the Abolition incubus which is pressing it to the earth. This is the silver lining which is beginning to show itself on the dark cloud which has brooded over the Nation for the last two years.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

LOYAL LEAGUES.

Resolved, That we denounce the meetings recently gotten up in this and neighboring cities, with the money and by the agency of office holders, or would-be office holders, under Republican patronage, together with contractors, job hunters, and agents for government plunder, for the purpose of organizing "loyal leagues;" that in our judgment these leagues bear a mysterious and striking similarity to the Wide Awake clubs of 1860, and appear to be controlled and officered by the very same class of men; that we adjure all Democrats, if any there be, who have been seduced into these leagues under false pretenses, to reflect whether the old Democratic party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson is not a sufficiently "loyal" league to live and die in, that we point proudly to the historical evidence of the loyalty of the Democracy to the Constitution to be found in the fact that during their sixty years' ascendancy and control in the Federal government, *not one malcontent was convicted of treason*, not one arbitrary arrest was made, not a single court or magistrate was impeded in legitimate powers, not one newspaper was suppressed, and not one drop of American blood was spilled for any political offence. We ask all men to contrast these sixty years with the two past years of Abolition ascendency, and to remember that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The above is one of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Mozart Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening last, and contains truths which it would be well for the Democrats of this State to keep in mind. Let Democrats have nothing to do with these dark lantern, midnight conspirators against the liberties of our country—let them organize everywhere Democratic clubs, and let their action be open as noonday—let them cling to the principles of our Democratic fathers as the last hope of our distracted Union—let them show to the world that their purposes are pure, and their aim the unqualified support of the Constitution founded by Washington, and the restoration of the Union—and we can feel assured that from every watch-tower around the temple of liberty will come up the cheering cry, "All is well."—*Patriot & Union.*

NEW SCEME TO ROB THE PEOPLE.

Here is the last scheme devised for the benefit of such of the faithful in the Abolition ranks who, notwithstanding the immense host now feeding at the public crib, still remain unprovided for. Says a letter written from Hilton Head, S. C.:

"A memorial to the President is being prepared by the soldiers, asking the appointment of *Union orators to visit the army occasionally, and also that an Administration journal may be furnished gratuitously* to the troops in the field."

It is hardly needless to assure the reader that the memorial referred to, though it may receive some soldiers' signatures, did not emanate from them. The fact is, it is a nice little scheme by which it is hoped to put money in the pockets of the many Abolition orators, who, though they are not willing to shoulder the musket and go into the ranks, would be agreed to an arrangement by which they could spout their eloquence at so much per diem. What device will next be resorted to to defraud the public treasury?

☞ The Republican papers falsely charge the Democracy with opposing a "vigorous prosecution of the war." What the Democrats oppose is just that which prevents a vigorous prosecution of the war—that which has paralyzed all our own efforts, and given energy and strength to the enemy—that which has divided the North and united the South. This is what Democrats oppose, and what they will ever oppose. And they are unalterably opposed to the real purpose and aim to which the war is now directed, which can result only in ruin to the country. But to the preservation of the Government, the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, every true Democrat is ready to devote himself and all he has, now and forever.

☞ We have Vera Cruz dates to the 4th ult. which state that Puebla has not been taken by the French, nor did they appear to progress very rapidly.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The latest advices from Europe show that the revolution in Poland is still gaining ground. The insurgents, so far from yielding, seem more determined to achieve their purpose; and a formal remonstrance of France has finally been addressed to Russia, while Prussian interference is not only censured by an overwhelming vote of the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin, but rebuked by the public sentiment of Europe. As a consequence of this universal hostility, it is reported that the Prussian government already begins to give indications of a desire to yield to the pressure, and that Russia has proposed to end the war by offering the Poles concessions and reforms. Sympathy with the Poles seems to prevail all over Europe.

First Negro Regiment.—The first New England regiment, under command of a white man from Vermont, Colonel Potter, left Boston on Tuesday and arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, where they will be quartered for a short time.—The regiment is not full, but it is supposed the complement will be made up in Philadelphia. The arrival of the sable sons of Mars will no doubt create a "strong" sensation in that city. If rumor be true this nigger regiment, instead of going to the seat of war, will be kept at the North to hunt up and arrest white deserters, and aid in enforcing the conscription. They get fifty dollars bounty for enlisting, whereas white soldiers now in service, whose terms have nearly expired, are offered only twenty-five dollars for re-enlisting. It would seem from this that the Abolitionists consider niggers better than white men.—*Easton Sentinel.*

Mercer County.—After footing up the returns of the recent township elections, the Mercer *Register* says:

Taking the vote for Judge as a test, we are beaten about one hundred and fifty in the county; but the average vote shows a majority in our favor! In 1860 we carried six or seven townships, and Lincoln's majority was about thirteen hundred. Now we carry nineteen townships—half of the whole number—and elect nineteen Judges and nineteen Assessors! In addition to this, we elect part of our ticket in Coolspring!—"We see it"—the reaction to which the Abolitionists have been inviting our attention.

Democrats, the skies are brightening!—The clouds are breaking away, and if you do your duty, *and don't forget to turn out at the election*, next Fall, you will again tread a green earth, breathe a pure atmosphere and gaze upon a blue sky. One more fire along the whole line! Forward!

☞ Let Democrats everywhere maintain that the only true friends of the Union are those who stand by the Constitution and Government of the Fathers. To set up, as tests of loyalty to the country, approval of the Abolition acts of this administration and of the last Congress, is to insult the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people; and proves of itself that the very men who prescribe these tests, are themselves "bogus" Unionists. They talk loudly about "Union" and "loyalty," but all the time they mean their party, the success of their pet schemes, and the perpetuation of their power. Let no man be deceived by these specious pleas. But let all stand by the sacred principles of constitutional government, as they value their lives, their liberty, and the rights of property.

"What are John Van Buren and Ready About?"—The above question is so often asked us in our correspondence that we reply through these columns, that really we do not know what these gentlemen are about. In fact we are not clear that they could answer the question themselves.

There is one consolation—the next election is sufficiently distant to allow a bold and romantic politician to make an extensive exploration of the Abolition camp and return safely to Democratic headquarters in time to do good service. Care should be exercised by such venturesome spirits that they do not fall into the hands of the enemy.—*N. N. Argus.*

A Republican Volunteered.—The Government enlisted a couple of soldiers at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, a few nights since, under peculiar circumstances. A prominent Republican named Dutton Massey, an ex-legislator and Deacon, was orating to a select circle and expressing his views on copperheads with extraordinary vociferousness. Thomas Quinn, Esq., an old soldier and a staunch Democrat, heard the tirade, and stamped the Deacon to enlist, and under the pressure he did so. Subsequently the Deacon tried to back out on the plea that he was United States Draft Commissioner, &c., and he tried to hire a substitute, but Mr. Quinn and the authorities held the Deacon to the term of his contract.

The Sincerity of their Friendship for the Soldiers.—The Democratic majority of the Indiana Legislature had bills before them appropriating $2,000,000 as advance pay to Indiana troops; $100,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded of that State, and joint resolutions asking the United States to advance the pay of non commissioned officers and privates of the army 25 per cent., and to make that pay equal to gold! These bills for the relief of the soldiers all failed, and were defeated by the secession from the Legislature of the Republican minority. *The latter had rather cause the soldiers to suffer than be beaten in some of their cherished party schemes.* They would use the soldiers as they do the negro, merely to make party capital. They are his worst enemies.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ When Danton, on his way to the guillotine, passed the residence of Robespierre, he cried out, in a voice of thunder, "Robespierre! Robespierre! I summon thee to appear within three months upon the scaffold;" and when the executioner tied his hands, he admonished him to save part of the rope for Robespierre, who would soon come after him. It is needless to add that Danton proved a true prophet. So much for the evanescent rule of faction.

☞ Not a few of the "Letters from the Army" which appear in Abolition papers, denouncing Democrats as "copperheads" and "traitors," are written by unprincipled and cowardly politicians at home.

Gov. Tod Indicted.—The grand jury of Fairfield county, Ohio, have indicted Governor Tod for advising the arrest of Dr. Olds, who was for a time confined in Fort Lafayette.

☞ A new style of ladies' veil has been imported, which envelops the face like a mask and fastens under the chin.

☞ The Paris "Patrie" contains a description of a process of taking portraits by telegraph.

☞ Six inches of snow fell at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Gettysburg, March 31st, 1863.—As the time is near at hand when the present Superintendent of the County Schools is to vacate his position, it may not, perhaps, be out of place to mention the names of those willing and fit to fill the post. As an old and experienced teacher, a scholar and a gentlemen, Dr. DAVID CARL, of York Sulphur Springs, is eminently fitted to fill the position; and I beg leave to present his name for the consideration of the public in general and the different Directors in particular of

ADAMS COUNTY.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!—CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.—VOL. VII.—The Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year GRATIS to one person, (who will act as Agent,) at any post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer! Address, with 3 cent stamp enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Latest War News.—The *Sun* of Saturday says: A skirmish occurred on Wednesday last near Drainesville, Virginia, between Federal and Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops made the attack, but were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss is not reported.

On Thursday a party of guerillas attacked a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railway and threw it off the track, and destroyed the road for some distance.

The Federal troops left to occupy the town of Pensacola, Florida, have destroyed a greater part of the place by firing the buildings.

The Confederate steamer Alabama is reported to have destroyed two American merchantmen.

General Dix in a note to the editor of the New York Times contradicts the statement that he had received information that the Confederates intended to evacuate Richmond.

Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue, on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 12 to 6 70
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 40 to 1 45
Corn	80
Rye	90
Oats	68
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 75 to 7 00
Wheat	1 80 to 2 00
Rye	1 03 to 1 10
Corn	92 to 95
Oats	84 to 86
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 62
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	9 00 to 12 00
Hogs, per hund	8 50 to 9 00
Hay	21 00 to 22 50
Whiskey	48 to 49
Guano, Peruvian per ton	82 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 73 to 1 55
Rye	90
Corn	80
Oats	70
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. H. Y. Hummelbaugh, Mr. HENRY A. FISSEL, of Tyrone township, to Miss JANE E. PAXTON, of Menallen township, Adams county.

In Carlisle, at Myers' Hotel, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Samuel Philips, Mr. JACOB F. CLINE to Miss JENNIE SHEETS, both of Petersburg, Adams county.

On the 28th of December last, by Rev. F. H. Hoffheins, Serg't JOHN G. FREY, of Co. B, 138th Reg't, P. V., to Miss LUCY B. HOLTZMAN, of Straban township.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. M. J. Alleman, Mr. HENRY MOLISON, of Abbottstown, to Miss LOUISA BOWERS, of this place.

DIED.

Obituary notices 5 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of his son, Mr. Jacob Swisher, Jr., in Cumberland township, Mr. JACOB SWISHER, Sr., aged 87 years.

On the 20th ult., SARAH JANE MUNTURF, of Upper Dickinson township, Cumberland county, aged 16 years and 6 months.

On the 7th ult., DORA, aged 8 years and 20 days; and on the 11th ult., ALICE, aged 5 months and 3 days—children of David and Mary Lookabaugh, of Hamiltonban township.

On Saturday morning week, Mr. MATTHEW TIMMINS, of Oxford township, aged about 80 years.

On the 1st inst., in this place, Mr. HENRY HUGHES, aged 41 years 7 months and 9 days. Communicated.

Died, on the 24th of March, in Dillsburg, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE, son of James H. and Sophira Hause, aged 3 years 3 months and 5 days.

His eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled,
Their sightless orbs are sleeping
In the mansions of the dead;
But angel hands have borne him,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations. Loan day, Wednesday. [Apr. 6, 1863. tf

Notes Lost—Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing three Notes, or either of them, given by Lydia Loister and John Slyder to Henry Bishop, Sr., each dated April 1, 1861; two for the payment of $100 each, one falling due April 1, 1863, and one April 1, 1864, and the third Note for $106, falling due April 1, 1865. Said Notes having been lost, payment has been stopped. HENRY BISHOP, SR.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. 3t

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Knouse, a minor, has left my domicil without my consent, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

DANIEL N. KNOUSE.

April 6, 1863. 3t*

A Problem

FOR THE LADIES.—Sent free of charge.—Address "PROBLEM," Box 913 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. [April 6, '63. 3t

Highly Important.

SALE POSTPONED.—On account of the late snows and much unfavorable weather interfering, we find that we will have to commence our sale of Fruit Trees at a later period than that announced in bills and advertisement. The sale will be commenced on the 7th or 8th and will be continued until the 15th or 18th of April—or until the Trees are all delivered and sold. H. F. M. PETERS.

See large advertisement in second column on our first page. [Apr. 6, '63. 1t

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. tf

Drs. Cress & Taylor

HAVE removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office, where, with increased facilities, and thankful for past favors, they are prepared to attend to the duties of their profession. [Apr. 6, 1863. 3t

At it Again!

THE undersigned would inform the public that having disposed of some of his Land, he will hereafter give his whole time to his business, that of BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING. He is prepared to turn out work as promptly as could reasonably be expected, and warrants good work—he makes none other. His location is in Cumberland township, on the new Trestle mill road, half a mile from the mill.—He will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY.

April 6, 1863. 6w

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notined that an Election will be held at the public house of F. J. Wilson, in Abbottstown, Adams county, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Six Managers of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

GEO. SWOPE, Assist. Treas.

April 6, 1863. 3t

Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE, No. 832 Arch St., two doors below Ninth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber has just received for Spring Trade a well selected stock of English and American CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles of the best makes—bought previous to the late advance for Cash, and will be sold at low prices.

Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrains and Venetian Carpetings,—with a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. Persons who are about furnishing, are requested to make an examination of the above goods previous to making their selections, as such inducements will be held out as cannot fail to please. JOS. BLACKWOOD,

832 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Drs. Cross & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian, medical schools, which have been recommended by the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CROSS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

JUST received a prime lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new, at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a neverfailing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, by the subscriber, at the Central Hotel, in the borough of Hanover, on the 14th of MAY, at 12 M., A TRACT OF LAND, of 76 Acres, more or less, situated on the Emmitsburg road, in Adams county, five miles from Littlestown, adjoining the lands of Watson Barr, Jacob Orndorff, William Kuhns and Benjamin Feeser.—The improvements are a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a Frame Barn, and other out-buildings.—There is a good well near the house and a good Apple Orchard on the land. The land is in a high state of cultivation and limed thoroughly. The property is leased for one year, and possession can be had from the first of April next. The purchaser will get one-half of the crops of this year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES KRAFT.

April 6, 1863. ts

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 20th day of April instant*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tc

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 1861 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 20th and 21st days of APRIL next, on which days the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.—and if the Collectors do not appear and make settlement at the time above mentioned, their accounts will be given immediately into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

The Collectors for 1862 will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the April Court.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Mar. 23, 1863. td

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next, (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner on west York street, thence along the same west 30 feet to a half lot of John Gruel's, thence along the same north 180 feet to an alley, thence along said alley east 30 feet to a lot of Dr. Horner, thence along said lot south 180 feet to west York street, the place of beginning—improved with a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a two-story brick back-building, hydrant, cellar under the house, brick Stable, with Carriage House, some fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. W. Hammersly, with notice to Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, dec'd., terre tenant.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 30, '62.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, the undersigned, Executor of the estate of John Diehl, late of the town of East Berlin, Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of East Berlin, with a large Two-story HOUSE, with a Kitchen attached, Out-houses, Wood Shed, a good Barn, and a variety of choice fruit trees on said lot; excellent water near the kitchen door. The fences are good. Also, A CORNER LOT, containing 1 Acre, more or less, adjoining Mr. Bohn's, bounded by York street on the east, and the Carlisle road on the west—well fenced and a most desirable lot for building on. 4 Shares of Gettysburg Bank Stock.

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture: Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cupboards, Chests, Bureaus, Sink, Chairs, Desk, Wash Stands, large lot of Carpeting, Beds and Bedding, Coverlets, Comforts, Quilts and Linen; several Stoves and Pipe; Iron Kettles, Pots, Queensware, Glassware, Crocks, Tubs, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Benches, Boxes, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. J. KUHN, Executor.

P. S.—Any one desirous of viewing said Real Property, before day of sale, will be shown by Mr. A. K. Stoner, residing thereon.

March 30, 1863. ts

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Elias Bushey, Executor of the estate of Isaac Gardner, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1863, at his office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, where all concerned may be heard.

W. A. DUNCAN, Auditor.

March 30, 1863. 3t

Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS,
ELIUD ALBERT,
Executors.

Mar. 30, 1863. 6t*

Dr. Schenck

SAVED MY LIFE.—I, JOHN C. GREEN, of the village of Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts:—That early last fall I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder blades, with a distressing cough, and no expectoration. I kept getting worse until I took my bed. My appetite was gone, my bowels very irregular, fever and night sweats, attended with a distressing cough, which was very tight: my flesh had nearly all gone, and I was so weak that I could scarcely raise my head from the pillow, and I was truly an object of pity to behold.—My friends had been sent for to see me die, and my sick bed was surrounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who had come to witness my departure from this world.

When all rays of hope fled of my recovery, Dr. Conrad proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of loosening my cough, and relieving me of the tough phlegm, and as a means of affording temporary relief, remarking at the same time, "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense sufferings, procured some of the PULMONIC SYRUP. I found it afforded me relief, and continued using it. I could feel its healing influence upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. He found one lung nearly gone, but the other was sound. He said he could generally cure when one lung was diseased. I do honestly think that if I had not used Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines I could not have lived another week.—Sometimes my breath appeared almost gone. I continued to improve under its use, and many of my neighbors came to look at me as one raised from the dead.

My cough now became loose, and I felt something break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. I have for weeks discharged and raised a spit-box full of matter every day, with hard lumps like grains of something.—My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much.—My strength improved, and I regained my strength.

I feel now as well as I ever did in my life, and can do as much work. I cannot run or go up stairs as fast as I used to, for one lung is partially gone and contracted; but it seems to me, like a man that has lost an eye, the other is the stronger. I feel now as though, when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had Consumption, that I must go to them, and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined. For fear those that read this may think as I did, that all certificates were made up to deceive the poor afflicted, I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of Tacony who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the brothers of Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., who kindly watched over me, and fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb; but, thanks to Dr. SCHENCK for his invaluable PULMONIC SYRUP, my life has been spared, and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind.

I reside at Tacony, and am well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call upon me and learn more particulars of the great virtues of this medicine. JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Pa., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green, (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 260, I. O. of O. F.) was dangerously ill with a low pulmonary consumption, last winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe this certificate is correct in every particular,

HENRY NEFF, P. G.
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.
JOSHUA PHINEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN, JR.
JAMES C. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles above Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green, and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physicians and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery and restoration to his present robust health. Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the PULMONIC SYRUP, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstances of his previous prostrate, not to say dying condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secures to you—the greatest discoverer of an infallible cure for this hitherto remediless disease—a lasting monument and a world-wide reputation in the healing art, that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stage of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his former health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery, by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful Syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly affected.

DAVID CONRAD, M. D.
JESSE DURFIELD, Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE, Captain of Steamboat Trenton.
ANDREW HEATH, Jr., Capt. of Steamboat Washington.
JOSEPH HEAD, Jr.
JESSE WATSON.
STEVEN LUCKENS.
ROBERT ALLYN.
MATTHEW TODEN.
JAMES TORBERT, of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMBURY.
ALLEN VANDEGRIFF, of Bucks county, Pa.

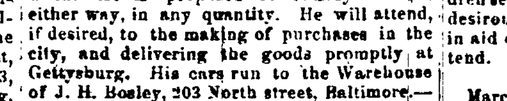
Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters for advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Apr. 6, 1863. 1m



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.—

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Select School.

MISS MARY McCLELLAN will commence her Select School in the school building formerly occupied by her in High street, on MONDAY, the 6th day of APRIL next. Parents desiring to send their children should make application soon. [Mar. 30, 1863. 2t

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., in the Grain, Produce, Grocery and Commission business, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found with Jacob S. Hollinger, for the present, at the old stand. The receipts of either of the undersigned will be good for monies due the late firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present the same for payment and all persons indebted to the firm will please attend to the liquidation of their accounts.

JEREMIAH DIEHL,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
JACOB S. HOLLINGER.

April 1, 1863. 3t*

Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. The Fruit department embraces

STANDARD AND DWARF TREES,

in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits. RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITÆ, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and complete assortment of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

Mar. 16, 1863.

Notice.

THE first and final account of John Krug, Assignee of Isaac Rife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE account of James Townsend, Assignee of Warner Townsend, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second and final account of John Burkholder and Solomon Bender, Assignees of Jesse M. Hutton, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE first and final account of John McCleary, Committee of Martha Leeper, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second account of Samuel Bucher, Committee of John Gminter, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of C. J. Cashman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE BERCAW'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Bercaw, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Straban township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER BERCAW,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
Executors.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t*

Come Ye Weary

AND HEAVY LADEN.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has just received a fresh supply of that world-renowned "HASKEESH, OR TURKISH EXHILERATING CANDY," imported directly from Turkey. This Candy possesses all the properties, but is without the baneful effects of opium. Its effect upon the human system is such that it will revive the weary, and your sleep after using this candy will be sweet, and your dreams enchanting. Every one should use it. Price only 25 cents a box. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by addressing A. W. CAREY, Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS.—We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 & 107, North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully,

March 16, 1863. 1m H. WARD.

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES,—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Children's Aid Society.

THE agent of the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, Wm. C. Palmer, will be in Gettysburg on Monday, the 13th of April next, and the following day, with a company of children seeking homes in Adams county. Persons desirous of securing children from the Society, in aid of its benevolent objects, will please attend. R. G. McCREARY,

Secretary of Local Committee.

March 30, 1863. 2w

An Apprentice

TO the Machine business wanted by the subscriber, at the Gettysburg Foundry.—Early application desired. A boy from the country, from 15 to 18 years of age, preferred.

DAVID STERNER.

March 23, 1863. 3t

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Russell's Screw Power

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER, WITHOUT COG GEARING.

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters, is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge.—This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks.

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible now with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

Mar. 23, 1863. tf

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES, with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of

Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.

Feb. 16, 1863. tf

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 20th of APRIL next:

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Israel Yount, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
F. D. Smith, Franklin township.
Maria C. Eicholtz, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
M. A. Miller, " "
George A. Corwell, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
George Bear, " "
John McCleary, " "
Benjamin Shriver, " "
Lawrence Brandt, Germany "
John Elline, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Levi Krebs, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Chr'n Raffensperger, Tyrone "
A. M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen "
O. P. House, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington "
Daniel H. Markley, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, " "
Jacob Martin, Oxford "
George Shane, " "
Anthony Shanebrook, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland "
George W. Rex, Butler "
David Keckler, " "
Henry Hartzel, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban "
Barney Bingham, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban "
Conrad Moul, Latimore "
Geo. C. Keidle, Mountpleasant "
J. E. Smith, " "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton township.
Francis J. Wilson, Bor. of Berwick.
Henry Kobler, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom township.

STORE LICENSE.

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Bor. of Gettysburg.
Nathaniel Eanes, Germany township.
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep'y.

Mar. 23, 1863. tc

Millinery Goods.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT St., PHILA., have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, including

Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Misses' and Children's Straw Goods,
Fancy and Crape Bonnets,
French Flowers, Ribbons, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.

Cash Buyers will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing.

March 16, 1863. 1m

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hunn's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.

Feb. 9, 1863. 2m*

Pay Up.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of H. H. Rowe & Bro. are requested to settle immediately, as the books must be closed.

Mar. 16, 1863. H. H. ROWE & BRO.

Wanted.

THE highest price paid for HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, at

Mar. 9, 1863. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &c.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9, 1862.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S:
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Something Now.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Highly Important

INFORMATION.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE EASTERN ART UNION ASSOCIATION have now ready for distribution to subscribers their beautiful chromo lithograph of

"THE UPRISING OF THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH," a splendid national picture, size 24x36, of the great uprising of the North, when the telegraph brought the electric news that Fort Sumpter had fallen. No parlor should be without this superb engraving. Price only THREE DOLLARS, and sent securely sealed, on rollers, post-paid on receipt of the price. Every person who purchases one of these engravings is entitled to a prize varying in value from one dollar to *three hundred dollars*. Send in your orders early, to A. W. CAREY,

Box 270, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap

Call soon to secure bargains.

Feb. 2, 1863

1863. } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 1863.

Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

In their Retail Department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

Local & General.

LOYAL LEAGUES.

We have received through the mail from a leading Abolition sheet, the N. Y. *Post*, a couple of slips of printed matter. The one contains what is designated as "An Appeal from the Ellsworth Regiment," signed by quite a list of commissioned officers, and purporting to have been signed "by every non-commissioned officer and private *present* in the regiment." The last clause is slightly ambiguous; and, as we are at liberty under the circumstances to put what interpretation we please upon it, we conclude that not many of the non-commissioned officers and privates were *present*, and so did not join the shoulder-strapped officials in their eloquent denunciation of what they style "those, worse than traitors, at the North, who cry peace."

The other slip contains a pledge for a so-called "Loyal National League," which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principles and territorial boundary.

"The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation."

Now, at first glance, to one who did not scan it closely, that might seem to be all right, and unobjectionably patriotic; but a slight analysis of it will show it in quite another light.

In the first place we are unalterably opposed to everything that partakes of the nature of binding men together under pledges to pursue any certain line of political conduct. It is *the pledging* that we dislike. It has the smell of the "dark lantern" about it and is calculated to make every honest Democrat turn up his nose.—In a free government we neither want nor need anything of the sort. The old tried plan of the Democracy is the safest. Let us have a free and open discussion of all the questions agitating the nation. Let the people read and hear, and then let them vote as unpledged freemen should. A cause right in itself will never seek to prop itself up by such appliances as this. Only a sinking political organization would resort to such means to preserve itself from well merited defeat.

The second clause of the pledge has a very patriotic look, but is in reality like a whited sepulcher. The loyalty pledged is not the old-fashioned loyalty of our fathers; it is not loyalty to the Constitution as it was framed by them; it is indeed quite another and different kind of loyalty. The loyalty here demanded is loyalty to the Abolition administration now in power. That is what is here meant by the "government of the United States"—not the grand and beautifully proportioned political structure reared by our fathers upon the broad foundation stone of the Constitution. The "unwavering support" demanded is unwavering support of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet and his Abolition generals in *their* policy of conducting this war. We are asked to pledge ourselves not to oppose any of the mad schemes of the fanatics who have plunged the nation into ruin, and who seem determined to submerge it completely in the vortex of political destruction.—*Fulton Democrat.*

PATRIOTIC AND TRUE.

Hon. Amos Kendall closes a letter to a citizen of Venango county, who "pitched into" Mr. Kendall's "Bible View of Slavery," with the following truthful and patriotic remarks:

As surely as the current year unfolds its seasons, so surely will the power of the North before 1864 pass into the hands of the Democratic party, if that party be moderate and wise. Then, and not till then, can the government be compelled, through peaceful means, to revert to the Constitution, as well in the prosecution of the war as in all other measures. Then and not till then can the Democracy of the North offer to the people of the South the Constitution unimpaired as a substitute for a deliverance from the miseries they endure, and a shield against the calamities they have reason to fear. Then and not till then, can any response be expected in the South to a pacific demonstration in the North.

That prudence, firmness, moderation and success in saving our Liberties and our Union may distinguish and immortalize the Democratic party of 1863, is the earnest hope and prayer of a Democrat of more than three score years and ten.

ENROLLING A JACKASS.

Harper's "Drawer" contains this "enrolling anecdote:"

"The enrolling officer of Salisbury District, Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman, about the number and age of the "males" of the family. After naming several the old lady stopped.

"Is there no one else?" asked the officer.

"No," replied the old woman, "none except Billy Bray."

"Billy Bray! where is he?"

"He was at the barn a moment ago," said the old lady.

Out went the officer, but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy officer questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. The time of drafting came, and among those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him; and lo and behold, Billy Bray was a Jackass! and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland."

☞The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on the 8th of March, says: "The news of the issue of letters of marque by Mr. Lincoln has caused a great impression here.—It is also noticed as significant that the *Moniteur* has copied an article from an English paper advocating the prompt recognition of the South."

Deserters and Absentees.—The War Department has received the rolls of all the regiments comprising the Army of the United States, with the number of absentees or deserters from the army, which show that there are upward of one hundred and twenty-five thousand of this class, most of whom, it is expected, will be brought in by the recent proclamation of the President. The instructions of the War department to the officers who have the charge of this duty are of the most stringent character and those who attempt resistance or evasion will be summarily dealt with.—*N. Y. Times.*

Amalgamation.—A white man and a colored woman were recently arrested in New Haven for transgressing the law. The *Palladium* says that Mr. Samuel C. Blackman (a great wag as well as a good lawyer, by the way,) "made a noble defence of the parties, going elaborately into the diverse military opinions of the day, and appealing to Justice Hollister, as a military man, to decide that color should have nothing to do with social opinions."

☞It appears that Hon. Ben Wade, of the War Committee of Congress, will soon bring out his report against Gen. McClellan, and a special diffusion committee of horse jockeys in New York are said to be engaged upon a killing brochure against him.

☞A tiger got out of his cage and took a leisurely walk in Cincinnati lately, frightening a woman badly by trying to get into her kitchen.

Advertisements.

Jurors for April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger, Foreman.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Geo. Jacobs.
Hamiltonban—George Herring.
Mountpleasant—Jos. Sheely, Samuel Wolf.
Union—Daniel Basehore.
Franklin—John Raffensperger.
Cumberland—John F. Currens.
Menallen—Clinton Swope.
Germany—David Weikert.
Freedom—John McCleary.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode.
Latimore—Warner Townsend.
Tyrone—Jacob Fidler.
Huntington—John Day.
Conowago—John Little.
Oxford—John Camp.
Reading—Solomon Miller.
Straban—Wm. Stallsmith.
Butler—Samuel Lentz.
Mountjoy—Peter Bushey.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Charles Polley, Jacob Beamer.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Baker.
Straban—John F. Felty, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Oxford—John Lough.
Gettysburg—David Ziegler, Alex. Baugher.
Mountpleasant—John Felix, Anthony Smith.
Hamiltonban—Reuben Stem, Wm. Walter.
Menallen—George Adams, George Fohl.
Liberty—James Taylor.
Huntington—Jacob P. Asper, Benj. Gardner.
Conowago—Simon Harnish.
Germany—Samuel Weikert, Michael Fink.
Mountjoy—Samuel Durboraw, Baltzer Snyder.
Latimore—Isaac Myers.
Tyrone—John Feeser, Geo. W. Harman.
Franklin—Benjamin Deardorff, John Brady.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Jr., Wm. S. Hildebrand.
Union—Enoch Lefever, Daniel Geiselman.
Berwick tp.—Isaac Wolf.
Butler—John Hanes.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Berwick bor.—Jesse Bucher.

Mar. 23, 1863.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,

PRESSED AND

JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Change of Time,

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, January 19, 1863, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8½ A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 2 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3½ P. M.; with connections North and South. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 9 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Phila., Balt., &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have 1½ hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Evening Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practictioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEIRLE, M. D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Sadler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Herdsh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ½ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer, Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals, Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest, Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman, Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and

LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

1862. 1862.

Bargains Bargains!

IN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co.,
Codori & Gillespie,
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer,
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

Stratton, Bryant & Co.'s

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA, S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can close up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,

FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn.,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED,

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,

and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the

SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS

does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,

and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old

SHINGLE ROOFS,

WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the

GUTTERS

can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING, our

LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST, and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS, our

COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of

GUTTA-PERCHA,

and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to

CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN

at a reduction of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address

READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863. No. 26.

Terms.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahle, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, BOOK BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Monkey Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec. 29, '62. 1y

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low prices. REPAIRING of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixture, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Hanover	Leave Junction
1st Train at 10, A. M.	1st Train at 11, A. M.
2d do. at 4.30, P. M.	2d do. at 8.30, P. M.

The 10 A. M. train connects at Junction for Baltimore, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The 4.30 P. M. train makes connection for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, and the West

D. E. TRONE, Agent.
Hanover, Jan. 19, 1863.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner. CHARLES HORNER, ROBERT HORNER.

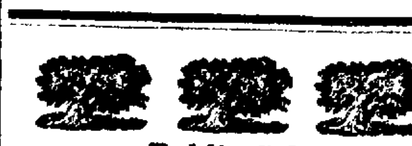
April 1, 1863.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

JUST received a prime lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new, at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.



Public Sale

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c., from the Nursery of H. F. M. PETERS, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1863, at GETTYSBURG, PA. On these six days will be offered Trees of good size, fine form, and in quality as healthy as can be grown and trained in any soils in the United States or other countries. 4000 to 6000 Trees, Vines, &c., will be offered at public outcry, in lots of from one to a half-dozen, five or six days, (or longer if much unfavorable weather should interfere.) The reason why we adopt this mode of offering trees at public outcry is because we wish to have the people satisfied with such stock as they may purchase. It has become a fact that many who wish to purchase and plant trees do not like the idea of purchasing articles "sight unseen," as many have often been imposed upon and defrauded by Traveling Agents, through the stock purchased not proving in quality as represented. We, therefore, being assured that our stock gives general satisfaction, embrace this opportunity of giving all a chance to SEE the stock when making the purchase. On the days above-mentioned, will be offered at public sale, trees of the best varieties in cultivation, as none of interior flavored qualities are cultivated by us, and out of several hundred varieties of APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS & PLUMS, purchasers will have the opportunity of procuring the most desirable sorts, the largest sized and finest formed Standard Pear Trees, such as have never been purchased from travelling agents. It will surely pay to go a distance of 15 or 20 miles when there is an opportunity of purchasing Pear Trees which will prove satisfactory and are of good size.

Sizes of Trees which will be offered at sale:

Apple	Trees	6 to 9 feet.
Pear	do., standard	5 to 7 "
Cherry	do.	4 to 6 "
Apricot	do.	4 to 5 "
Shade	do., different kinds	7 to 9 "
Peach	do.	4 to 6 "
Dwarf Pear Trees		3 to 4 "
Plum	do.	4 to 5 "
Grape Vines, strong stocks.		
Evergreen Trees, very fine		3 to 4 "

Evergreens, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May than such as are planted so very early in the season when the soil is cold and wet. Trees of all kinds are known to have done much better that have been planted about corn-planting time than such as have been planted too early. During last Spring, from the 12th of April until about the first of May, some 20,000 trees have gone out from our Nursery, and, so far as heard from, they have proven a general success, much more so than is usually known of any that were ever planted before.

Tree Planters can all see the stock when purchasing, and need not fear getting such inferior stock as that often taken out by some travelling agents. The Peach trees can all be seen, and will be found to be the most healthy in their roots of any to be found.

A credit of eight months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5,00 and upwards, and when paying cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock on each day, at the place above-mentioned. Trees and Stock are from the Nursery of

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.
A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.
March 16, 1863. ts

A Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the SMALL FARM he now occupies, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stephen Gettier, Frederick Furney and others, containing 38 Acres, more or less, improved with a new two-story Frame HOUSE, new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of never-failing water at the dwelling, (the water from which is conveyed into the barn-yard,) two Orchards of choice fruit, &c. The land is under good cultivation, having been well limed, and under good fencing. The land is equal to limestone.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. JOSEPH A. ORNDORFF.

Feb. 2, 1863. 2m*

Clothing & Groceries.

THE Store Room of Henry Beitler, on the Baltimore Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg, will be opened on the 1st of April next as a Clothing and Grocery Store. Customers will get paid for Butter three cents more a pound than the common price.

G. G. DOSE.
March 16, 1863. 3t

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

The Muse.

COME LET US BE HAPPY.

A SONG.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

Come let us be happy—cast trouble away;
Why should we anticipate sorrow?
Tho' the sun is obscured by the clouds of to-day,
It will shine in its brightness to-morrow.

For our lives are all chequered by sunshine and shade,
From the rich to the poor and the humble;
And the fairest of flowers only blossom to fade—
So it's useless and folly to grumble.

Then fortune may frown and our friends at us sneer,
And the cares of the world be distressing;
With health and a good wife our spirits to cheer,
No riches can buy such a blessing.

Then let us be happy at least while we may;
Future cares it is foolish to borrow;
Enjoy all the pleasures around us to-day,
And partake of the troubles to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

Delivered in the Pennsylvania Senate, on the 6th of March, 1863, on the resolution to tender Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Governor Wright, of Indiana, the use of the Senate Chamber to address the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clymer. Mr. Speaker, on this day, at this hour, in this place, a great issue is on trial, fraught with the interests, not only of the present, but of the future; and if I, in the decision of this issue, have acted a part, however unimportant, I shall hereafter look back to this day, to this hour and to this place, with feelings of no little gratification.

The issue involved is not one of persons; it is one of high principle, going back to the foundations of the Government. It is, sir, whether the loyalty of the citizen is to be judged of by his fealty and adherence to an *administration*, or whether it is to be determined by his adherence to the *Government* of the United States.

In order to decide this question, it is necessary to present this brief exposition of the situation of affairs—that without a Constitution there could have been no Government and no Union, and that unless there is fealty and adherence to that Constitution, there can be no *true loyalty* to the Government and Union based on it. That is the issue to be tried to-day. Disguise it as you may—attempt to confuse it for party purposes, party reasons, and by party chicanery—the issue presented by every Republican Senator who has preceded me in this discussion, is that my loyalty is to be tested, not by any adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States, but by my adherence to the *administration* of Abraham Lincoln, the present occupant of the Presidential chair!!

I say to you, sir, I say to every Senator, I say to the people whom I represent, I say to the people of this State, that there is no such test known to the Constitution, nor to any tribunal before which I, you, they or any one, can ever be summoned to answer. I repeat it, that the Government is founded upon the Constitution; that the Administration is a mere creature of that Constitution and that Government; and that when in defiance of that Constitution and the Government erected upon it, an Administration strays from its principles—strays from the pathway cut by our ancestors through the rock of uncertainty and danger—then he only is a *truly loyal* man who uses every effort to bring back the Administration to the old beaten path which avoids the dangers of fanaticism and error. That is the question to be tested here and now, in the vote upon this resolution.—That is the question to be decided; and the people of this State, outside of these halls, will so consider it, and I now, as heretofor, appeal to the people, from whom springs all power, to sustain me, and those who may vote with me in deciding this question as best befits our judgment under our oaths.

What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place, I here boldly proclaim that he is not at this hour and never has been, by the Constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that his appointment by the President of the United States to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the Constitution, no authority in the laws, for his appointment; and that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State, and in flat violation of the Constitution of the United States. I say, sir, furthermore, that no such position as military Governor of a State is known to the Constitution of the United States—that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military Governor of any *State*—and that to make such an appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province—and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purposes of the present Administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee.—Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now, the Governor of that State; and I will never recognize him as such, by voting for this resolution. But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that, for pelf or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great north, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him. Let me, sir, test this question by contrast. Let me ask the majority of this Senate, whether he who has lately been baptized by the votes of three hundred thousand men in the Empire State of this Union—one of the greatest of living statesmen and most patriotic of men—Horatio Seymour—whether if that distinguished *Governor* were on his way from the East to the West, through this capital, he would get a single vote from that Republican side of this chamber permitting him to address his fellow-citizens in this hall! Not one—not one. Would Joel Parker, the Governor of New Jersey, elected by *the people*, get one vote for such a purpose? Would David Turpie, who by the votes of *the people* of Indiana is the successor of one of the men, whom, by the resolution, it is proposed to have address us—would David Turpie be permitted, by the votes of members on the other side of this chamber, to occupy this hall for the purpose of delivering an address? Not one vote would he receive.—Yet he is the chosen representative of the majority of the people of Indiana—anointed by their sanction, baptized by the majority of their votes. Not one vote would he get, and *you know it*. You, gentlemen on the other side, fear the verdict of the people; you have reason to know what it means; and he who comes to you clothed with all the glory of the popular will, but late expressed, you will cast off for a mere hireling of federal patronage and power.

Mr. Lowry. Is not the man of whom the Senator speaks a disloyal men?

Mr. Clymer. The people of Indiana have sent him to the United States Senate, and you dare not deny or question the choice of a sovereign State. But, sir, who is the individual whose name *we* ask shall be embraced in these resolutions? Who is he whom *we* would ask to come here and receive the hospitalities of this State? He who is next to him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is the people's idle—he who amid doubt and gloom, upon more than one occasion, has rescued order from anarchy—he who upon more than one occasion has been the means of saving this Government—he who has the great heart of the greatest army upon this continent throbbing every day, every hour, every moment, in unison with his own—MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN!!! He, sir, has been denied the hospitality of a Legislative body in which you Republicans have a majority. You will not vote to tender him those hospitalities—and why? Because he too is anointed, not only by the voice of the great people, but by the adoration of the hearts of the army of the Potomac. You will not pass such a resolution if his name is to be included. No, you who have the power for a few months or years will not sanction anything that savors of what the people desire. You are determined that they shall never be seen, never heard. That is the determination you are acting out here and elsewhere. I tell you, sir, that those who are the mere minions of executive power, and who submit to the subversion of the peoples' rights and liberties, I never will consent shall speak from your chair to the people of this State—never, sir, never!

It is known to you, sir, whose legislative experience in this hall extends back to a period commensurate with my own, that I am not in the habit of wandering from the particular subject before the Senate to introduce general issues and extended arguments. But, sir, this has been far diverted from the original question. It has embraced all the subjects that could agitate the public mind at this time. If it had even rested there, I should have remained content. But gentlemen upon this floor have chosen to single me out amongst the Democratic Senators here—and refer to the probable results of my action upon my own future. I, sir, am an individual—individuals as compared with principles and great results are nothing. Principles and truth are eternal. Man is mortal and goes to his kindred dust, but if, sir, in his person, in his acts in public or in private life, he represents principle—if when power, passion or prejudice threaten to destroy the rights of the people, he dare stand up in defence of them, *he* may die, *he* may go to his fathers, blessed or unblessed. A Hampden and others have illustrated this. They have gone down in gloom; but they are now held up in brightness and in glory; and, sir, no matter what may become of me in regard to this day's action, I know that I shall be sustained when the passion and prejudice and violence of the hour have given way to the sober thoughts which govern men when they are not bereft of reason.

I might in this connection repel—repel indignantly, repel with truth—the assaults that have been attempted to be made upon the great party in which I have the honor to act. You, sir, were here in April, 1861; you will recollect that when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, that that one shot fused the great heart of the people of this State and presented it as a wall of adamant against rebellion and treason at the South. You know that without stint, without measure, that great heart, Democratic and Republican, poured out everything for a common purpose. You recollect that in July, 1861, when we had been defeated upon the plains of Bull Run, when the army of the Republic came into Washington with tattered banners, when there was fear and dismay there, here and elsewhere—when the Republic was tottering and the President was almost a suppliant for his place—you know there was no division of sentiment or feeling. You further know that in the Congress of the United States, on the 22d of July, after that defeat, a resolution was offered defining and setting forth the objects of the struggle. You know that that resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. You know that in that hour of fear and dismay, of trial, of danger, that resolution came as the voice of hope from Heaven. It reassured the people; it told them that this was to be no visionary, no fanatical struggle, but it was to be pursued for the purpose of sustaining the Constitution and restoring the Union of our fathers, and that when this object should be attained, peace would reign once more. What was the result? From the disorganized, helpless and beaten materials of that army, he whom it is asked to-day to invite to the capital of his own State, and to whom that boon is denied by Republican Senators, seized hold of those discordant materials, and with the hand and mind, prepared them again to go upon the enemy. I will not trace history. It is written imperishably upon the annals of the past; and it will shine in those of the future. But I will turn for a moment to a period a year later, when another disaster met our arms on the same field, and when the panic-stricken President and his advisers again crouched with fear within the walls of Washington, when they felt that the Goths and Vandals were at their gates, when they were providing for flight to some spot of safety, and when they felt that power and place was vanishing. Again in palsied fear they appealed to him whom for party purposes they had degraded, and again, like a true patriot, like one who never acts from sordid or improper motives, he assumed the command of that routed and demoralized army, and in less than three weeks he had again organized it and had commenced the pursuit of the common enemy across the hills of Maryaland and into a plain where many of those who now hear me met the enemy of their country face to face. What did he do? A second time he saved the Republic—he saved it by snatching victory out of the very jaws of defeat, and I now place upon record the universal sentiment of every man who served under him, that if it had not been for the confidence of the army of the Potomac in General McClellan, Pennsylvania would have suffered an invasion, which would have been destructive to the life and property of her people; and yet Senators refuse to receive the protector and defender of the State in the halls of her Capital. But what is the subsequent history of this matter? Shattered and broken, his legions lay awhile for rest, to be clothed, to be fed, to be restored to their wanted vigor; and then again he was in pursuit of that enemy, whom he had met at Antietam and at South Mountain, and defeated. But, sir, when he was about to strike his blow, he was again pursued by the miscreants who wished to divert this war from the purposes set forth in the resolution of July, 1861, and dragged down from his position as commander of the army. He left it dispirited, broken hearted, dejected—obedient, it is true, but without nerve, without vigor, without power. He left it at the dictation and command of the ultra Abolitionists of the North. Geo. B. McClellan was not an Abolitionist and therefore *he was not a General!!* The remaining history of that campaign is written in blood and in disaster. But, sir, I will tell you that along the camp fires of the Potomac at night, no soldier goes to sleep without praying God for blessings upon the head of his old commander; and oh! sir, if those in power could summon the resolution to cast behind them the prejudices and the passions of those who do not wish to see the Union restored unless slavery be abolished, that noble commander would be again put at the head of that army and he would carve out victory and would bring back to us once more triumph and peace and Union. I know it; and if you had had the manhood which you should possess, you would by joint resolutions speak this truth to the powers that be and *make them hear you!*

Mr. Speaker, it may be proper for me at this time to state what I believe to be the purposes of the great party with which I have the honor to act. In the words of another, who from his exalted position has a right to speak, I will tell you "that the Democratic party has never agreed, does not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future to a dissolution of the American Union;" and I will say further, that we propose to accomplish the preservation of the Government and the Constitution by the union of the sword *with the olive branch*. For those who will resist the power of the Government—not the power of the Administration, not its unconstitutional acts, but the power of this Government rightfully administered *under the Constitution*—we have the sword. For those who are willing to submit to its benign, its healthful and its peaceful sway, we will hold out the olive branch of peace. And here I will say to you, sir, (and in saying it I feel that I express the opinion of the great Democratic party of this State,) that we believe and will ever believe that the laws which have been passed by the Congress just ended—the confiscation and other acts, have steeled the heart of the people of the South. There is no such thing as a Union man left in those States now engaged in rebellion, and we tell you that we intend to melt the heart of that people by repealing your unjust, your unconstitutional laws; and when it is melted we expect out of that heart to bring peace and happiness to the people, North and South. We say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we do not believe it is in the power of twenty millions of men to subdue and bring back that people, unless you have among them allies who are attached to your cause, devoted to the principles of the Constitution and its guarantees, and desiring its protection—that you can never exterminate or subjugate them.

But we tell you, sir, that if you will do only what the Constitution and the principles springing from it demand, on every hill and in every valley there will be raised up allies for our assistance. The leaders who desire place and power may be against us, but when the people of the South, recollecting the glories of the past, and looking to those of the future, feel that every right is to be guaranteed, every privilege restored to them, then, as I believe in my God, I believe that they will come back to the Constitution of the old government and to the old Union. I tell you *now*, Mr. Speaker, that all the blood, all the treasure, you have spent or may spend, will be in vain, unless you repeal the unconstitutional, oppressive, tyrannical laws which were enacted by the last Congress; and I will say in passing that I believe (the Supreme Arbiter being my judge) that if that Congress had never met, or if, having met, they had simply voted appropriations and dissolved, leaving the whole question to be settled under the resolution adopted in July, 1861, this contest would ere now have been settled, and at this day we would be enjoying unity, peace and amity. Upon the heads of those who prevented such action—upon the heads of those men who enacted those unconstitutional and damnable laws, and did everything in their power to combine the southern heart against us—forever be the curse of the blood and mourning that fill this land. If the demon of destruction and of hate—if the father of evil himself—could have been there dictating their counsels, actuating them to deeds which result in the utter dismemberment of this Union, he could not more thoroughly have effected his hellish purpose than it has been effected by the dominant majority in the Senate and in the House during the last Congress. And when the history of these times comes to be written, (and I pray to God that the historian of this era may not be obliged to write of the decline and fall of the American republic, but that he may only write of its trials past and present and of its future greatness,) he will record the hour when the nation came so near to desolation and death, and he will ascribe the disasters of that hour to the unremitted, persistent, diabolical machinations of Abolitionists in and out of the last Congress. Such a historian, if he has the philosophy of Hume—if he has his far seeing penetration, and can trace effects from causes, cannot fail in the contemplative hour of the future to say what I say at this moment, that to them solely and sheerly belongs the terrible calamity that still darkens and enshrouds this land. In conclusion, sir, what do we propose to declare by voting against this resolution? We propose to say that no one who has been the instrument, the partaker, the supporter of these tyrannical, these unconstitutional, these arbitrary measures, which have fused the southern heart and divided our own, shall be heard from the capital of this State. We propose to say that we will not listen to him as a body representing the people of this State; we propose to say that the verdict of the people of the State at the last election was against all such damnable heresies. We mean to tell you, gentlemen, that although we have not a majority here, we have it on the other side of this hall, and we have it among the people. We mean to tell you that that majority counted by three thousand last year will be ten times three thousand at the next election. We mean to tell you that we are going to bring *you* back to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. We mean to tell you that we are going to use the sword and the olive-branch in settling this difficulty—that whether north or south, we will use the sword upon those who are opposed to the Constitution—that we will not allow any person, whether in the south or in the north, to disobey, to disregard, to ignore or to set at defiance the Constitution of the United States. We mean to tell you that the same law which is to be obeyed at the south is to be obeyed at the north. The people are with us, and by the grace of God and the voice of the people, before nine months roll around we shall have it in our power to put into execution all that we say. [Great applause.]

The Decline of the Sentiment of Honor in Our Public Men.—There is no surer sign of the decline of a nation, than the indifference of its public men to those sentiments which in every civilized country and in every age, have been the principal incentives to noble deeds. The love of honor and renown is among the noblest passions of men; its absence marks a groveling spirit, absorbed in the lowest and most degrading of vices.—It is natural for men in high position to desire to be respected by their contemporaries, and to be remembered gratefully by posterity. If it were otherwise, the history of the past would convey no lessons to the living, and there would be an end to all human progress. Our public men of the present day are above these antiquated notions of history, honor and renown. They are, in familiar language, "feathering their nests," and rely on that never-failing regard of our money making classes, which follows the possession of *wealth*. Committees of investigation may be appointed and report unfavorably on their conduct; Congress may censure them, the community at large may execrate them; but they remain tranquil under the infliction, in the consciousness of their pecuniary independence. The first duty they recognize is to provide for themselves and families, and to lay up a penny for rainy days. Next to themselves, they take care of their friends—the public interest will take of itself.—They have but two years more to run; and what could be more reasonable in their eyes than they should make hay while the sun shines.—*Age*

Who are Traitors.—According to the Abolition way of thinking—

All are traitors who believed the South would secede.

All are traitors who did not believe the South could be forced back with 75,000 men in three months.

All are traitors who did not believe the South were almost exhausted at the end of the first three months of the war.

All are traitors who did not believe that 250,000 men would speedily end the war.

All are traitors who did not believe the suspension of the *habeas corpus* a wise and just measure.

All those who did not justify the suppression of the press and restriction of speech are traitors.

All those who believe that the corruptions of contractors and certain officials ought to have been kept before the people are traitors.

All those who do not believe slavery to be an element of Southern power are traitors.

All those who believe that the Union can be preserved without direct reference to the institution of slavery are traitors.

All who do not believe the President's emancipation proclamation a wise and judicious measure are traitors.

All those who believe that the past nineteen months have developed the fact that a certain set of politicians are totally unable to preserve the honor and unity of the States are traitors.

☞One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately, on jumping aboard, grasped a Federal officer by the collar, exclaiming, "Surrender, or I'll blow your brains out!" The other replied, "You had better look at me first!" Recognition was instantaneous: they were brothers.

☞The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says: "Col. John W. Forney is now in the city, at the Planter's House." What's up? Are there any fat contracts to be given out, in St. Louis.

☞Gen. Schenck has issued an order forbidding the sale of secession music in Baltimore.

☞Hon. Joshua F. Bell, the Democratic Union nominee for Governor of Kentucky, was a whig member of Congress in 1845.

☞It is reported that a son of old John Brown has been hung at Vicksburg.

THE ADMINISTRATION NOT THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. George Ashmun (a prominent opponent of the Democracy,) during the Mexican war. Was he a "copperhead" or a "traitor?" He said:

"I shall not be deterred from a discussion of the subject here, and at this time, by the *miserable cry of those whose duty and profit it is to yield a ready subservience to power*, that the present is not the proper time to make this inquiry; that we should *wait until the war is over* before we should presume to investigate the conduct of the Executive! Sir, *it is never too soon, for a people who desire to remain free, to scrutinize the conduct of those who are in power*. The time may come when it may be too late—FATALLY TOO LATE. *But it can never be too soon.* Eternal vigilance, tireless and sleepless, is necessary, to *watch and guard against the insidious encroachment of power;* and he who drugs his conscience with the reflection that *men in power are to be presumed to do right*, ADOPTS THE DOCTRINE OF A DESPOTISM. And *he who sees an Executive* USURPING TO HIMSELF UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY POWER, *and fails to proclaim and denounce it, is as false to his duty*, AS MUCH A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY, *as the man who deserts to the enemy's standard upon the field of battle.* Can it be possible, that in a government like ours, war may be waged, and the people may not ask, *wherefore?* That armies may be levied—the heart of a neighboring Republic be invaded—expeditions of foreign conquest under the lead of questionable characters set on foot—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED—THE BLOOD OF OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS POURED OUT—*and that our mouths are to be sealed as to the causes or necessity which have produced such results? Sir*, I ACKNOWLEDGE NO SUCH SLAVISH DOCTRINE. Scorn, contempt, and utter loathing, are all they deserve. They belong rightfully to the lips of those who live by the thrift which follows fawning—those of our number who have been the humble applicants for *the Brigadierships—the Paymasterships* and other crumbs which fall from the Executive table, and whose patriotism is valorous and loud mouthed in proportion to their chance for getting office and emolument. But I hold that we should be false to our trust as representatives, if we fail to hold to a strict accountability those who are temporarily in office, administering the Executive departments of the Government. THOSE MEN ARE NOT THE GOVERNMENT; THEY ARE NOT THE COUNTRY. They are, for a brief period, the instruments for conducting the affairs of the Government and the country. The power of the sovereign people is *only partially delegated for special purposes.* How absurd and preposterous, then, is the clamor, that WHEN WE VENTURE TO CENSURE THESE AGENTS OF THE PEOPLE, WE ARE ARRAYING OURSELVES AGAINST OUR COUNTRY!"

Again, Mr. Ashmun said:

"It is for such a war, leading to such consequences, that we are now, in our character as representatives, *called upon to vote supplies*. TREASURE AND HUMAN LIFE—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND THOUSANDS OF MEN—*are demanded of us*, to be expended to accomplish such a result! And we are told that, without scruple, without complaint, it is our duty to grant this demand. We are told that now, the war existing, that the Executive is charged with full power over its conduct and end, and that our duty, as good patriots, is to yield to his request, and keep SILENT AS TO HIS USURPATIONS. *Sir, I hold to no such slavish doctrine. I deem it my duty to* RESIST AND DENOUNCE IT, WHENEVER AND HOWEVER ATTEMPTED TO BE ENFORCED."

Soldiers and Politics vs. Their Officers.—The Cadiz *Sentinel*, in excusing itself for not publishing the "officers' political harrangue," adds, by way of *Postscript*, the following of statement of facts:

"Since writing the above, we learn from the gentleman who brought the resolutions above referred to, to us, that they were passed in the following manner: The 126th Ohio was ordered out on parade without arms, in the snow, to hear the resolutions read. The gentleman says he was not more than ten feet from the officer who read them, and all that he could hear the officer say, was, that the resolutions had been passed by the officers, and that the men must all vote for them to; just as he commenced reading them, a band of the New York regiment commenced playing, and a locomotive whistled for about ten minutes, so that the men did not hear ten words read. And to show the interest the soldiers took in them, he says, while the reading was going on, they amused themselves by throwing snow balls at each other. He asked the men when they returned to their quarters why they did not pay attention to the reading of the resolutions.—Their reply was—'they didn't know what was in them, nor didn't care a d—n.' And yet we will be told these resolutions were passed by the entire regiment, unanimously. What humbuggery."

☞The frantic haste with which the Republican leaders are pretending to abandon their distinctive abolition dogmas, and the rush they are making to enroll themselves in loyal leagues, is one of the most pitiable cases of panic in the political history of this country. They are willing to give up everything but the spoils, and these they call upon the Democrats to help them to keep. Their cry of "support the government" means this and nothing more. But the opposition should remember that

"When the devil was sick
The devil a monk would be."

But suppose the Democrats should again be induced to suppress their vigilant watch upon the abuses of the administration; suppose, from a mistaken and spurious patriotism, they should forego all opposition; and if in addition to this unhealthy and unnatural unanimity a few victories should be gained in the field, who doubts but that the old abolition virus would again break out, and in a more malignant form? In short, it would be found that

"When the devil got well
The devil a monk was he."

Poland.—Those of our Statesmen who are constantly preaching up *subjugation* as the only means of putting down rebellion can see in the history of Poland the result of that species of warfare. Although nearly a century has elapsed since that unfortunate country was subjugated and blotted out from the European map by Russia, Austria and Prussia each taking a slice of her territory, the ashes of revolution are constantly smouldering and frequently break out in fierce flames. At this very moment a rebellion is raging in that ill-fated land, that requires all the power of the Russian government to quell. Let us guard against having a Poland on this Continent.

☞The Senate of the United States has confirmed the appointment of Colonel Welsh, of Columbia Borough, as Brigadier General.

Why is it that the gallant Col. Hambright has not also been promoted? Is it because some antipathy that Governor Curtin has to him, in addition to the fact that he is a sound Democrat?—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

☞By the 1st of July, 1864, the public debt will amount to a sum between TWENTY-ONE AND TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

☞"MILLIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION, NOT ONE CENT FOR EMANCIPATION."

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OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1863.

SENTIMENT FOR THE TIMES.

Under no possible emergency, not even in Insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, *can this Government justify official interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.*—F. P. BLAIR, Sen., father of the present Postmaster General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES COOPER.

Brigadier General James Cooper, in command of the United States troops at Columbus, Ohio, died there on Saturday morning week. The remains reached Frederick, Md., on Monday, and were interred on Wednesday, with suitable honors.

Gen. Cooper represented this State in the United States Senate six years, and held other important official positions. He read law in this place, and resided here until his election to the United States Senate, when he removed to Pottsville. Some time after the expiration of his term, he retired to his native State, Maryland, having purchased the beautiful property of Frederick A. Schley, in Frederick. Upon the secession of the Southern States, he entered the United States military service, first as a Colonel, we believe, and was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Gen. Cooper was endowed with high intellectual and oratorical powers—was kind of heart almost to a fault—and always the gentleman. Peace to his manes!

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The President, in compliance with the request of the Senate, has designated Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and concludes his proclamation as follows:

"Let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized in the Divine teachings that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

STARTLING DISCLOSURE!

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in a speech made since his return home, uses the following explicit language:

"On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the National Congress, and be obedient to the Constitution and laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President, on that day, rejected, the proposition, and the damning evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph; [aries, "hear, hear;] but there is an obligation of secresy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public. The day after, the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg, under the belief that Richmond was to fall and thus end the rebellion. The day previous, Abraham Lincoln rejected all propositions to return, over his own signature; and the day after, the hopes of the blind man in the White House were dissipated in the defeat at Fredericksburg, and the loss of 20,000 of our sons and brothers. He should have entertained the proposition on the 12th of December, but he heedlessly and wickedly drove away all overtures."

It is worthy of attention, that, although Mr. Vallandigham (with Mayor Wood) made this statement several weeks ago, not a single person connected with, nor organ of the Administration, has undertaken to deny it.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

"General Banks, referring to the difficulty of supporting the Louisiana negroes unemployed, says that more than 'sixty thousand dollars were applied to the support of dependent and destitute persons in the month of January.'"—*Exchange Paper.*

These negroes used to support themselves under that compulsory system of labor called, in the South, "Slavery," but which, in fact, is no more than that universal necessity, imposed by God, at the Fall, on Adam and all his descendents, to earn a subsistence by the sweat of their brows. The obligation is essentially the same in all cases, no matter by what name it is called. The Administration, in emancipating the slaves, has only given them the liberty to live in idleness at the expense of the white people of the country, who are required, by taxation, to furnish the National Treasury with the revenue which the Government, among other objects, expends in supporting a set of indolent blacks.—*Sunday Mercury.*

☞The men who are organizing the loyal Union Leagues are wolves in sheep's clothing. They are the same old political hacks and tacticians whom the country has so recently repudiated, and they have assumed their new disguise for the purpose of holding those moderate Republicans who began to be disgusted with their rule, and of making proselytes among those who are apt to be led astray by words and promises, which correspond to their own feelings.

We warn the Democracy of the wolves in sheep's clothing. The loyal men of the country are those who stand by the Constitution and the constitutional acts of the President; not those who call the Constitution "a compact with hell," and who make the trampling upon that sacred instrument the condition of their support of the Government.—*Phil. Age.*

EXACTLY ALIKE.

White men are to pay $300 per head to set the niggers free, and then $300 more to free themselves from the draft. Thus the value of a white man and nigger is placed at the same figure, only the former has the privilege of paying for both.—*Allentown Democrat.*

☞Forney advocates stump speaking in the army to cheer the soldiers. Good food and prompt pay would be more acceptable.

WHY IS THE NORTH "DISLOYAL?"

Does it not strike those Republican journalists who are constantly crying out that the Democratic majorities of the north are "disloyal," that the question must arise in every mind that accepts the charge, Why are they disloyal? The people of the North were never accused of indifference to their obligations to their country; and of all the Northern people, the Democrats were supposed to be the most intense in their feelings of nationality, and so zealous in patriotism as to be accused of disdain of interests that stood in the way of their country's rights and progress.

It is admitted (remarks the N. Y. *Argus*) that in the beginning of the war, the masses were united, with little regard to party, in the purpose of standing by the government and upholding the Union, at all hazards.—Now we see the strange spectacle of the minority arraigning the majority on the charge of disloyalty? Disloyalty to what, and to whom? To the Constitution? No, the majority are only too true to that; it is the minority, holding possession of the government, that has ostentatiously thrown off its allegiance.

Disloyalty to the Union? No, for the Democrats of the North to a man, seek for the restoration of the old Union, and it is the leaders of the minority who proclaim their willingness to witness its destruction! All that can be true, then, in the charge, is that the majority of the North is disloyal to the minority—is recusant to the dictation of the minority when it bids it depart from its allegiance to the Constitution and the Union.

If it were indeed true that the people of the North—for it is no longer to be denied that the great mass who are defined under the word "People," are now rallying under the Democratic banner—if it were true that they had become disloyal, then a terrible responsibility would fall somewhere. The question would be, who and what have made them disloyal?

A terrible responsibility must rest upon the rulers of a country who, after having suffered, from mere want of statesmanship, one great section of the country to lapse into rebellion, has so alienated the masses of the people, in the other half, that its own organs proclaim them disloyal also!

THE VIGOROUS PROCRASTINATION OF THE WAR.

It is worth while for the people to consider why such a long succession of disasters have come upon us since the Peninsula and Maryland victories. It would not be a waste of time for President Lincoln to consider whether, with every material and moral advantage, something more and better might not justly have been expected from our armies; whether the inadequate return for our immense expenditure of life and treasure, against an inferior foe, does not betoken some lack in those who are guiding our military operations, some fault of organization, some incapacity in the organizing minds. What prior advantage is there that we did not possess? Where are there braver soldiers or better generals in the field? The experience once lacking has been supplied; our soldiers are now, for the most part, trained and disciplined soldiers. Where has there been any stint of money granted for expenditure? Has not the administration received all, absolutely all, and more than all, that it has asked?

What have we to show for this? Failure everywhere.

The advantages which exclusively "loyal" journals count up (those, namely, which we did not possess a year or two years ago) are monstrous, let it be admitted; but has it yet occurred to President Lincoln, or to his friends, to make an arithmetical computation, by the rule of three, how long a time it will take for enough of these immense victories and monstrous advantages to accumulate in order to amount to a final success—to the overthrow of the rebellion? If it turns out that no man of this generation, at the present rate of progress, will live long enough to see the South conquered, or that nine-tenths of its fighting force will be used up in the undertaking as at present conducted, we trust it will not be deemed unpatriotic or treasonable to suggest that President Lincoln would be justified in questioning the omnipotence or omniscience of General Halleck and Secretary Stanton, respectively, and looking for men capable of doing within a somewhat shorter period and at the expense of a few million less lives and a few billions less of money, what they must take so long to accomplish. We do not for an instant dream of suggesting that the American people will not submit forever to this millenium of imbecility, but we merely ask, and ask very humbly, if they positively must pay quite such a price for its enjoyment. And if the questions we have asked are disloyal, we hereby retract them before they are fairly uttered. Far be it from us to give aid and comfort to the enemy by suggesting that they may be thrashed better in "short" than in this "Long Particular Metre," to which the administration in its infinite wisdom has attuned its equally infinite powers.—*World.*

☞A few days since an exciting discussion took place in the Ohio Legislature upon a bill to prevent negroes from becoming citizens of that State. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hill, a Black Republican Abolition member, from Median county, remarked:

"I would as lief be an African as some Dutchman I have seen."

When this fellow's term expires in the Ohio Legislature, he should make application to the National Administration for a bigger office.

Sauce for the Goose, But Not Any for the Gander.—Intelligence comes from Port Royal that Lieut. Col. Gardiner, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been ordered into arrest for obtaining the signatures of a number of men in his regiment to peace resolutions, "in order to affect the election at home."

This, better than anything else that could have been done, shows the farcical character of the so much paraded resolutions sent home from regiments in the field in favor of the administration policy. It appears that the men are allowed to express only just such sentiments as please the administration; if they attempt to adopt Democratic resolutions they are ordered into arrest.

☞See Ashmun's view on first page.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1863.

Ed. Compiler:—Both branches of the Legislature determined this morning to adjourn finally on the 15th of April. The House wanted a recess from the 27th inst. until the 27th of May. Many of our Democratic friends thought that it would act as a wholesome restraint on the lawlessness of the party in power, if the Legislature would meet again in the course of the summer.—The moment this Legislature adjourns, our rulers at Washington may put into execution some scheme of despotism, and there will be no organized representative body to protest against it. This was the view taken by many members of the House, but the Senate would not hear to the recess, so the time of adjournment was fixed upon the day designated.

As far as the business immediately before the Legislature is concerned, there is ample time to dispose of it between this and the 15th of April. If we had a Governor who could be relied upon to protect the rights of the citizens of this State from Executive usurpation, there would be no cause for apprehension. But unfortunately, Gov. Curtin is timid and pliant—the authorities at Washington can wind him about their fingers as they please. They take pleasure in snubbing him upon all occasions, and the people of this good State suffer the evil consequences of having a Governor without sufficient moral courage to resist any burden which the Lincolns and Stantons choose to impose upon them.

As an evidence of Gov. Curtin's weakness I refer to the execution of the draft in this State last fall, *when New York and other States which furnished a less number of volunteers in proportion, have to this day escaped entirely from the execution of that draft.* Why was this?—Why was Pennsylvania chosen as the victim? The answer is plain—because the authorities at Washington knew the base metal of her Executive, and knew that he would submit quietly to any imposition. I do not mean to say that Gov. Curtin or any other Governor of a State should resist the execution of a constitutional act of Congress; but if he had been a man of sense he would have insisted upon the execution of the draft simultaneously in all the States, and that no favoritism should be shown.

It would be easy to point out other weak points in Gov. Curtin's career, but the limits of a letter prevent. He is a candidate for re-nomination. Hope he may be nominated. We can beat him—well, I was going to say 30,000, but this is too small a figure. 60,000 will be nearer the mark. Cameron is fighting him with all his might, and it is said will continue to fight him after his nomination. John Covode, the illustrious "smeller," is after him also. In this contest it makes little difference who is hindmost, for the Devil is bound to take the foremost as well as the fated individual who brings up the rear.

You will of course publish the whole letter of Col. William Hopkins, of Washington county, withdrawing from the contest as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Col. Hopkins has in one sense never been a candidate—I mean in the sense of intriguing and using personal exertions to procure the nomination. He has never thrust himself forward as a candidate for popular favor, and would not do a mean action, or cast a vote that his honest conscience did not approve, for the highest place in the nation. But he had many friends who admired his candid, straightforward manners, his sterling integrity and the undaunted courage with which he arrayed himself against the plundering schemes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and I endeavored to procure the restoration of the tonnage tax, which would put $500,000 annually into the Treasury of the State—his friends who admired and loved these properties, wished to have them and their possessor transferred to a position of more usefulness. But it is not to be, unless the people demand the nomination of Col. Hopkins in spite of his declination.

On every occasion when the bill for the restoration of the Tonnage Tax has been before the House, Col. Hopkins has not hesitated to denounce the corruption by which the Act of 1861, repealing this Tax, was passed, and to warn members as they respected their oaths and as they valued the good opinion of the people not to sustain this monstrous iniquity. He has done this in the face of intimidation, of sophisticated arguments, of contemptuous sneers and derisive laughter, which would have made a less courageous man besitate or cower—and by his honest intrepidity he has earned the gratitude of every honest citizen and over burdened tax-payer in this Commonwealth.

I do not know for whom Col. H. will throw his influence, but be assured not for any man whose *public and private record* is not pure—for no man whose *honesty* as well as his Democracy will not bear the most rigid scrutiny. I might, from instinct, indicate candidates who will not receive his support—but this would be personal and I would not be publicly personal for the world.

If time permitted I might extend this epistle until you and your readers would vote me a bore, so I will conclude by stating that the Democrats of the Legislature have agreed upon a series of admirable resolutions upon national affairs, from the pen of Senator Buckalew, which you will no doubt publish as soon as they pass the House.

OBSERVER.

500,000 MEN TO BE DRAFTED.

The *Tribune* indicates the plan and calculations of the Government when it says:

Suppose the Goverment should require Three Hundred Thousand Men to fill up the thinned ranks of the Union army for this year's campaigns. Let it draft Half a Million, which would be perhaps one in five of those subject to duty. Of these, Three Hundred Thousand would probably serve, while the commutation of the remainder would furnish Sixty Millions of Dollars wherewith to clothe, arm, and equip the remainder. Would not this be better than to have this money go elsewhere than into the Treasury?

The share of New York in such a draft would be 100,000, and if two-fifths commuted they would pay $12,000,000 into the military fund, while 60,000 would serve.—Connecticut would be called on for 8,000 men, and one million and a half dollars in commutation.—*N. Y. Argus.*

☞We print to-day a telling Speech, delivered in the State Senate, by Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks county. All should read it.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following joint resolutions upon the state of the country, have passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. They have the ring of true metal, and are creditable to the Democratic members who voted for them. Of course these resolutions will be defeated in the Senate, where the Abolition Blacksnakes are in the majority:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpation of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box, policy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist, in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

2d. That this General Assembly declares this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes.

3d. That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the administration of the Government and the Government itself. The one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4th. That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st day of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5th. That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

6th. That this General Assembly on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth declares its determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States as burthensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

7th. That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would, in such an event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such proper guaranties as would give security to all their interests and rights.

8th. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

9th. That this General Assembly hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regards the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to cooperate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10th. That in the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all, or three fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsion and wars.

11th. That while this General Assembly condems and denounces the faults of the Administration, and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it.

12th. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see that, by all constitutional means, this end shall be obtained.

13th. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives upon their country's altar. Their widows and orphan's shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

14th. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A Great Democratic Gain.—While the Republicans call the result of the recent election in Rhode Island a "great Union victory," (meaning thereby Abolition,) if we glance over the record of the past we will find that it is like the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans, a few more of which would utterly overwhelm them.

In 1855 their majority was		8,337
1856 "	" "	4,786
1857 "	" "	4,498
1858 "	" "	4,352
1860 Lincoln's	"	4,537
1863 their	" is	2,800

These figures show a clear Democratic gain of about 2,000, and indicate, unmistakably, that in Rhode Island, as elsewhere, the power of the destructives is waning, that the Democratic standard is being advanced at every successive charge, and gives the fullest assurance that at an early day the Abolition cohorts will be routed throughout the entire North—horse, foot, and dragoons. However they may crow over the result in Rhode Island to keep their courage up, they no doubt, in their saddened hearts exclaim, with Pyrrhus, "another such a victory would ruin me."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞John Van Buren is already disgusted with the "Loyal Leagues." He has published a note disclaiming all connection with any "league of which Mr. Charles King is chairman." The Republicans had better not crow too loud over their new convert.

WAR NEWS.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., says that on Monday last, Gen. Gilman attacked the rebels in a strong position of their own seeking, and who had a force twice as great as his own. After fighting five hours, he drove them from their position. In one dispatch he estimates the Confederate loss at three hundred, and in another at five hundred, including prisoners. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed thirty.

A body of one hundred Federal troops attacked the Confederate guerillas near Moscow, Tennessee, on Monday last, and dispersed them. Subsequently five hundred Confederates attacked the Federal troops, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty-five killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The Federal loss was six killed and thirty-four wounded.

The intelligence from the vicinity of Vicksburg corroborates the reports previously received of the failure of the expedition intended to flank Haines's Bluff by way of the Sunflower. Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through Steel's and Black Bayous, and proceeded twenty or thirty miles further in Deer and Rolling Forks, when he encountered a small force of Confederates who compelled him to await the arrival of infantry. Meanwhile the Confederates obstructed the channel, and otherwise annoyed the gunboats, and when the infantry arrived the Confederates had accumulated such a force as to render further progress extremely hazardous. The Federal loss in the skirmishing which took place before the retreat was ten or twelve killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not known, but it is supposed to be small.

CHICAGO, March 31.

A Cairo special says: Last Wednesday evening the rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came within range, the rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck thirty times.—Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete somerset as she went down. All the crew except two escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pound ball penetrating the steam drum. She floated down, the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, until finally the Albatross ran alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. The loss of life on her is not ascertained.

On the way up the Hartford and Albatross encountered a battery at Grand Gulf more formidable than those at Port Hudson.—The Hartford was struck fourteen times, and had three men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously, and both were more or less injured.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Dispatches from the Mississippi squadron embrace reports from the commanders of the several vessels which attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 14th of March, from which it appears that they had reached the last and most formidable batteries, and were congratulating themselves upon having gained the turn in the river, when the Mississippi grounded. Fearful that this vessel, under the galling fire of the enemy, would fall into their hands, she was deliberately destroyed by her commander, after the removal of all on board. No private effects were saved.

This mishap to the Mississippi caused a derangement of the well-contrived programme of Admiral Farragut for the passage of all the vessels of the fleet. The fighting on the part of our men is described as in the highest degree creditable to them, all striving to exhibit superior prowess.

MOBILE, March 27.

A Confederate dispatch from Vicksburg says: At 5 o'clock this morning four boats were seen advancing toward the upper batteries. A vigorous fire was opened upon them, driving back two, when the other two passed under a raking fire, almost every shot taking effect. One received a shot in her steam-chest, compelling her crew to desert her, and in fifteen minutes she filled and sunk. Part of her crew escaped to the opposite shore. The boat that escaped is supposed to be the Benton, badly disabled. One shot penetrated her steam drum, disabling her so badly that the Albatross towed her off out of danger from our gunboats.

ANARCHY.

The Abolition oligarchy at Washington is organizing twin movements in the army and among the people which are crammed full of anarchy. Among the soldiers the movement consists in suspicion and distrust, and the introduction of politics and political meetings, the forced passage of resolutions against the "copperhead traitors" in the loyal States; at home it takes the shape of Union Leagues, which assume the solitary virtue of "loyalty" to the Government and proscribe everybody who does not and cannot swallow negro emancipation, a war of extermination, the usurpations of the Executive, and the despotic and unconstitutional enactments of Congress. It is not hard to foresee the tendency of such a policy. It is part and parcel of the iniquitous legislation of the mad fanatics who now govern the country—the attempt to substitute force for the free will of the people.

Such a policy carried out developes anarchy at once—the only refuge and safety the infamous bigots who are instituting it can hope for in the future. Such things go on from bad to worse. The effort to proscribe and stifle public opinion and the free expression of it among the sovereign people of this nation, is one which if proceeded with will inevitably recoil upon the tyrannous agitators who are making it. The people are not so ignorant as not to know who owns the country—and the surrender of their inalienable right of free speech, the direction and government of the country to suit themselves, is not a sacrifice which they are likely to make willingly and without resistance. Let them then take warning in time. If riot and disorder and intestine violence begin, retribution will fall upon the fool hardy attempts they are making surely and speedily; and if come it does, and come it must, their blood be upon their own heads!—*Patriot & Union.*

White Men, Read.—A correspondent of the Phila. Journal of the 18th says:—Last evening, about a quarter past six o'clock, whilst passing up Callowhill street above Third, I witnessed one of the most brutal scenes, and one which should make the men who stood looking on hang their heads with shame. A negro, who was driving a horse and wagon, came in collision with two wounded soldiers; one of the soldiers happened to get over the crossing in front of the negro's wagon, the other poor fellow, who was badly wounded and unable to get out of the way of the horse, came near being trampled under foot—this poor soldier caught the horse by the head. The negro leaped down from his wagon and a scuffle ensued; both these soldiers being so weak as to be unable to stand on their feet. By this time a crowd of men and women had gathered, one big brute, for it would be disgracing humanity to call him a *man*, struck those two cripples and knocked them down; immediately four more of the crowd fell on the soldiers, and beat them in a most brutal manner. The Police then stepped in and arrested the two soldiers, and took them before Alderman Williams, whilst the negro and the other brutes who beat the soldiers, were allowed to depart in peace. When Mr. Williams heard the case he discharged the soldiers.

FREMONT.—General Fremont has been in Washington two or three weeks soliciting another command, but the Republican papers say it has been refused him at the instigation of Gen. Halleck. If this is so, Gen. Halleck is entitled to praise. Among the host of military charlatans and humbugs of the day, Fremont is the greatest.

☞The election for County Superintendent of Common Schools will take place on the 2d of May. Adv. next week.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAGE.—On and after the first of July all letters deposited in the Post-office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamp on them.—This is an important fact, which the public will do well to impress on their minds. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents, instead of one as now.

☞During the first three or four days of last week our town was more than usually lively, occasioned by "First of April" business. A large amount of money changed hands. Such as may have any left and owe the printer, could get rid of some of it at this establishment. We have use for all due us.

☞It is stated that the 165th Regiment has been paid. The boys, we have no doubt, were much pleased. They should have had their money long ago.

☞Rev. Wm. McElwee, for several years pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in this place, has resigned his charge, and left on Wednesday last for Philadelphia.

☞J. S. Gitt, Esq., of New Oxford, has been appointed Civil Engineer on a Railroad to be made from Towanda to the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, in Bradford county, this State.

☞Drs. Cress and Taylor have removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, in Baltimore street, where they will be found at all times ready to attend to professional calls.

☞Dr. O'Neal has removed his office to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, (formerly Dr. Gilbert's,) where he will always be found ready to attend to calls from town or country, night or day.

☞During the thunder storm a few Sundays ago, the lightning struck a house between Taneytown and Emmitsburg, killing one colored man, and severely stunning another.—This is a very rare occurrence for this season.

☞Carpetings, etc., embracing all the new styles, best makes, for spring trade, now opening at Jos. Blackwood's, 832 Arch st., Phila.—Read adv.

☞WE WANT WOOD! Dry preferred, but green hickory will answer.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Township Elections throughout the State, as we learn from our exchanges, have gone largely in favor of the Democrats. These are all healthy indications of public opinion, and render it certain that Pennsylvania, in October next, will be overwhelmingly Democratic. The day of Black Republican rule will soon be over in our Commonwealth. Would that it were so in the nation. But we must patiently wait and bear the infliction for nearly two years more, and then the country will be relieved of the Abolition incubus which is pressing it to the earth. This is the silver lining which is beginning to show itself on the dark cloud which has brooded over the Nation for the last two years.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

LOYAL LEAGUES.

Resolved, That we denounce the meetings recently gotten up in this and neighboring cities, with the money and by the agency of office holders, or would-be office holders, under Republican patronage, together with contractors, jobbers, and agents for government plunder, for the purpose of organizing "loyal leagues;" that in our judgment these leagues bear a marvellous and striking similarity to the Wide Awake clubs of 1860, and appear to be controlled and officered by the very same class of men; that we adjure all Democrats, if any there be, who have been seduced into these leagues under false pretences, to reflect whether the old Democratic party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson is not a sufficiently "loyal" league to live and die in, that we point proudly to the historical evidence of the loyalty of the Democracy to the Constitution to be found in the fact that during their sixty years' ascendancy and control in the Federal government, not one malcontent was convicted of treason, not one arbitrary arrest was made, not a single court or magistrate was impeded in legitimate powers, not one newspaper was suppressed, and not one drop of American blood was spilled for any political offence. We ask all men to contrast these sixty years with the two past years of Abolition ascendency, and to remember that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The above is one of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Mozart Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening last, and contains truths which it would be well for the Democrats of this State to keep in mind. Let Democrats have nothing to do with these dark lantern, midnight conspirators against the liberties of our country—let them organize everywhere Democratic clubs, and let their action be open as noonday—let them cling to the principles of our Democratic fathers as the last hope of our distracted Union—let them show to the world that their purposes are pure, and their aim the unqualified support of the Constitution founded by Washington, and the restoration of the Union—and we can feel assured that from every watch-tower around the temple of liberty will come up the cheering cry, "All is well."—*Patriot & Union.*

NEW SCEME TO ROB THE PEOPLE.

Here is the last scheme devised for the benefit of such of the faithful in the Abolition ranks who, notwithstanding the immense host now feeding at the public crib, still remain unprovided for. Says a letter written from Hilton Head, S. C.:

"A memorial to the President is being prepared by the soldiers, asking the appointment of *Union orators to visit the army occasionally, and also that an Administration journal may be furnished gratuitously* to the troops in the field."

It is hardly needless to assure the reader that the memorial referred to, though it may receive some soldiers' signatures, did not emanate from them. The fact is, it is a nice little scheme by which it is hoped to put money in the pockets of the many Abolition orators, who, though they are not willing to shoulder the musket and go into the ranks, would be agreed to an arrangement by which they could spout their eloquence at so much per diem. What device will next be resorted to to defraud the public treasury?

☞The Republican papers falsely charge the Democracy with opposing a "vigorous prosecution of the war." What the Democrats oppose is just that which prevents a vigorous prosecution of the war—that which has paralyzed all our own efforts, and given energy and strength to the enemy—that which has divided the North and united the South. This is what Democrats oppose, and what they will ever oppose. And they are unalterably opposed to the real purpose and aim to which the war is now directed, which can result only in ruin to the country. But to the preservation of the Government, the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, every true Democrat is ready to devote himself and all he has, now and forever.

☞We have Vera Cruz dates to the 4th ult. which state that Puebla has not been taken by the French, nor did they appear to progress very rapidly.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The latest advices from Europe show that the revolution in Poland is still gaining ground. The insurgents, so far from yielding, seem more determined to achieve their purpose; and a formal remonstrance of France has finally been addressed to Russia, while Prussian interference is not only censured by an overwhelming vote of the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin, but rebuked by the public sentiment of Europe. As a consequence of this universal hostility, it is reported that the Prussian government already begins to give indications of a desire to yield to the pressure, and that Russia has proposed to end the war by offering the Poles concessions and reforms. Sympathy with the Poles seems to prevail all over Europe.

First Negro Regiment.—The first New England regiment, under command of a white man from Vermont, Colonel Fetter, left Boston on Tuesday and arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, where they will be quartered for a short time.—The regiment is not full, but it is supposed the complement will be made up in Philadelphia. The arrival of the sable sons of Mars will no doubt create a "strong" sensation in that city. If rumor be true this nigger regiment, instead of going to the seat of war, will be kept at the North to hunt up and arrest white deserters, and aid in enforcing the conscription. They get fifty dollars bounty for enlisting, whereas white soldiers now in service, whose terms have nearly expired, are offered only twenty-five dollars for re-enlisting. It would seem from this that the Abolitionists consider niggers better than white men.—*Easton Sentinel.*

Mercer County.—After footing up the returns of the recent township elections, the Mercer *Register* says:

Taking the vote for Judge as a test, we are beaten about one hundred and fifty in the county; but the average vote shows a majority in our favor! In 1860 we carried six or seven townships, and Lincoln's majority was about thirteen hundred. Now we carry nineteen townships—half of the whole number—and elect nineteen Judges and nineteen Assessors! In addition to this, we elect part of our ticket in Coolspring!—"We see it"—the reaction to which the Abolitionists have been inviting our attention.

Democrats, the skies are brightening!—The clouds are breaking away, and if you do your duty, *and don't forget to turn out at the election,* next Fall, you will again tread a green earth, breathe a pure atmosphere and gaze upon a blue sky. One more fire along the whole line! Forward!

☞Let Democrats everywhere maintain that the only true friends of the Union are those who stand by the Constitution and Government of the Fathers. To set up, as tests of loyalty to the country, approval of the Abolition acts of this administration and of the last Congress, is to insult the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people; and proves of itself that the very men who prescribe these tests, are themselves "hogus" Unionists. They talk loudly about "Union" and "loyalty," but all the time they mean their party, the success of their pet schemes, and the perpetuation of their power. Let no man be deceived by these specious pleas. But let all stand by the sacred principles of constitutional government, as they value their lives, their liberty, and the rights of property.

"What are John Van Buren and Ready About?"—The above question is so often asked us in our correspondence that we reply through these columns, that really we do not know what these gentlemen are about. In fact we are not clear that they could answer the question themselves.

There is one consolation—the next election is sufficiently distant to allow a bold and romantic politician to make an extensive exploration of the Abolition camp and return safely to Democratic headquarters in time to do good service. Care should be exercised by such venturesome spirits that they do not fall into the hands of the enemy.—*N. Y. Argus.*

A Republican Vindicated.—The Government enlisted a couple of soldiers at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, a few nights since, under peculiar circumstances. A prominent Republican named Dutton Mussey, an ex-legislator and Deacon, was orating to a select circle and expressing his views upon copperheads with extraordinary vigorousness. Thomas Quinn, Esq., an old soldier and a staunch Democrat, heard the tirade, and stumped the Deacon to enlist, and under the pressure he did so. Subsequently the Deacon tried to back out on the plea that he was United States Draft Commissioner, &c., and he tried to hire a substitute, but Mr. Quinn and the authorities held the Deacon to the term of his contract.

The Sincerity of their Friendship for the Soldiers.—The Democratic majority of the Indiana Legislature had bills before them appropriating $2,000,000 as advance pay to Indiana troops; $100,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded of that State, and joint resolutions asking the United States to advance the pay of non commissioned officers and privates of the army 25 per cent., and to make that pay equal to gold! These bills for the relief of the soldiers all failed, and were defeated by the secession from the Legislature of the Republican minority.—The latter had rather cause the soldier to suffer than be beaten in some of their cherished party schemes. They would use the soldiers as they do the negro, merely to make party capital. They are his worst enemies.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞When Danton, on his way to the guillotine, passed the residence of Robespierre, he cried out, in a voice of thunder, "Robespierre! Robespierre! I summon thee to appear within three months upon the scaffold!" and when the executioner tied his hands, he admonished him to save part of the rope for Robespierre, who would soon come after him. It is needless to add that Danton proved a true prophet. So much for the evanescent rule of faction.

☞Not a few of the "Letters from the Army" which appear in Abolition papers, denouncing Democrats as "copperheads" and "traitors," are written by unprincipled and cowardly politicians at home.

Gov. Tod Indicted.—The grand jury of Fairfield county, Ohio, have indicted Governor Tod for advising the arrest of Dr. Olds, who was for a time confined in Fort Lafayette.

☞A new style of ladies' veil has been imported, which envelops the face like a mask and fastens under the chin.

☞The Paris "Patrie" contains a description of a process of taking portraits by telegraph.

☞Six inches of snow fell at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Gettysburg, March 31st, 1863.—As the time is near at hand when the present Superintendent of the County Schools is to vacate his position, it may not, perhaps, be out of place to mention the names of those willing and fit to fill the post. As an old and experienced teacher, a scholar and a gentlemen, Dr. DAVID CARL, of York Sulphur Springs, is eminently fitted to fill the position; and I beg leave to present his name for the consideration of the public in general and the different Directors in particular of

ADAMS COUNTY.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!—CARR'S SCHOOL VISITOR,—VOL. VII.—The Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year GRATIS to one person, (who will act as Agent,) at any post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer! Address, with 3 cent stamp enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Latest War News.—The *Sun* of Saturday says: A skirmish occurred on Wednesday last near Drainesville, Virginia, between Federal and Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops made the attack, but were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss is not reported.

On Thursday a party of guerillas attacked a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railway and threw it off the track, and destroyed the road for some distance.

The Federal troops left to occupy the town of Pensacola, Florida, have destroyed a greater part of the place by firing the buildings.

The Confederate steamer Alabama is reported to have destroyed two American merchantmen.

General Dix in a note to the editor of the New York Times contradicts the statement that he had received information that the Confederates intended to evacuate Richmond.

Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 12 to 6 76
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 63
Red Wheat	1 40 to 1 45
Corn	90
Rye	90
Oats	65
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 75 to 7 00
Wheat	1 80 to 2 00
Rye	1 02 to 1 11
Corn	92 to 97
Oats	81 to 83
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 62
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.	9 00 to 12 00
Hogs, per hund.	8 50 to [illegible]
Hay	21 00 to 22 50
Whiskey	48 to 50
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	82 50

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 [illegible] to 1 55
Rye	90
Corn	80
Oats	[illegible]
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. H. Y. Hummelbaugh, Mr. HENRY A. FISSEL, of Tyrone township, to Miss JANE E. PAXTON, of Menallen township, Adams county.

In Carlisle, at Myers' Hotel, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Samuel Philips, Mr. JACOB F. CLINE to Miss JENNIE SHEETS, both of Petersburg, Adams county.

On the 28th of December last, by Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, Sergt. JOHN G. FREY, of Co. B, 138th Reg't. P. V., to Miss LUCY B. HOLTZMAN, of Straban township.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. M. J. Alleman, Mr. HENRY MOLISON, of Abbottstown, to Miss LOUISA BOWERS, of this place.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of his son, Mr. Jacob Swisher, Jr., in Cumberland township, Mr. JACOB SWISHER, Sr., aged 87 years.

On the 20th ult., SARAH JANE MUNTURF, of Upper Dickinson township, Cumberland county, aged 16 years and 6 months.

On the 7th ult., DORA, aged 8 years and 20 days; and on the 11th ult., ALICE, aged 5 months and 3 days—children of David and Mary Lookabaugh, of Hamiltonban township.

On Saturday morning week, Mr. MATTHEW TIMMINS, of Oxford township, aged about 80 years.

On the 1st inst., in this place, Mr. HENRY HUGHES, aged 41 years 7 months and 9 days. Communicated.

Died, on the 24th of March, in Dillsburg, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE, son of James H. and Sophira Hause, aged 3 years 3 months and 5 days.

His eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled,
Their sightless orbs are sleeping
In the mansions of the dead;
But angel hands have borne him,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations. Loan day, Wednesday. [Apr. 6, 1863. tf

Notes Lost—Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing three Notes, or either of them, given by Lydia Loister and John Slyder to Henry Bishop, Sr., each dated April 1, 1861; two for the payment of $100 each, one falling due April 1, 1863, and one April 1, 1864, and the third Note for $106, falling due April 1, 1865, Said Notes having been lost, payment has been stopped. HENRY BISHOP, SR.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. 3t

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Knouse, a minor, has left my domicil without my consent, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of her contracting. DANIEL N. KNOUSE.

April 6, 1863. 3t*

A Problem

FOR THE LADIES.—Sent free of charge.—Address "PROBLEM," Box 953 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. [April 6, '63. 3t

Highly Important.

SALE POSTPONED.—On account of the late snows and much unfavorable weather interfering, we find that we will have to commence our sale of Fruit Trees at a later period than that announced in bills and advertisement. The sale will be commenced on the 7th or 8th and will be continued until the 15th or 18th of April—or until the Trees are all delivered and sold. H. F. M. PETERS.

☞See large advertisement in second column on our first page. [Apr. 6, '63. 1t

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. tf

Drs. Cress & Taylor

HAVE removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office, where, with increased facilities, and thankful for past favors, they are prepared to attend to the duties of their profession. [Apr. 6, 1863. 3t

At it Again!

THE undersigned would inform the public that, having disposed of some of his land, he will hereafter give his whole time to his business, that of BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING. He is prepared to turn out work as promptly as could reasonably be expected, and warrants good work—he makes none other. His location is in Cumberland township, on the new Trostle mill road, half a mile from the mill.—He will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY.

April 6, 1863. 6w

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the public house of F. J. Wilson, in Abbottstown, Adams county, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Six Managers of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

GEO. SWOPE, Assist. Treas.

April 6, 1863. 3t

Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE. No. 832 Arch St., two doors below Ninth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber has just received for Spring Trade a well selected stock of English and American CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles of the best makes—bought previous to the late advance for Cash, and will be sold at low prices.

Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrains and Venitian Carpetings,—with a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. Persons who are about furnishing, are requested to make an examination of the above goods previous to making their selections, as such inducements will be held out as cannot fail to please. JOS. BLACKWOOD,

832 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Drs. Cross & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CROSS, DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. te

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. te

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. te

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

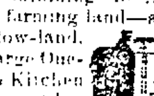
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. te*

JUST received a prime lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new, at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land.



The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a neverfailing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

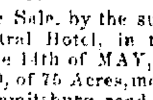
☞Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, by the subscriber, at the Central Hotel, in the borough of Hanover, on the 14th of MAY, at 12 M., A TRACT OF LAND, of 75 Acres, more or less, situated on the Emmitsburg road, in Adams county, five miles from Littlestown, adjoining the lands of Watson Barr, Jacob Orndorff, William Kuhns and Benjamin Feeser.—



The improvements are a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a Frame Barn, and other out-buildings.—There is a good well near the house and a good Apple Orchard on the land. The land is in a high state of cultivation and limed thoroughly. The property is leased for one year, and possession can be had from the first of April next. The purchaser will get one-half of the crops of this year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES KRAFT.

April 6, 1863. ts

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 20th day of April instant*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. te

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 1861 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 20th and 21st days of APRIL next, on which days the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.—and if the Collectors do not appear and make settlement at the time above mentioned, their accounts will be given immediately into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

The Collectors for 1862 will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the April Court.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Mar. 23, 1863. td

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next, (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner on west York street, thence along the same west 30 feet to a half lot of John Gruel's, thence along the same north 180 feet to an alley, thence along said alley east 30 feet to a lot of Dr. Horner, thence along said lot south 180 feet to west York street, the place of beginning—improved with a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a two-story brick back-building, hydrant, cellar under the house, brick Stable, with Carriage House, some fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. W. Hammersly, with notice to Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, dec'd., terre tenant.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

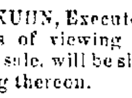
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 30, '62.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, the undersigned, Executor of the estate of John Diehl, late of the town of East Berlin, Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of East Berlin, with a large Two-story HOUSE, with a Kitchen attached, Out-houses, Wood Shed, a good Barn, and a variety of choice fruit trees on said lot; excellent water near the kitchen door. The fences are good. Also,



A CORNER LOT, containing 1 Acre, more or less, adjoining Mr. Bohn's, bounded by York street on the east, and the Carlisle road on the west—well fenced and a most desirable lot for building on. 4 Shares of Gettysburg Bank Stock.

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture: Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cupboards, Chests, Bureaus, Sink, Chairs, Desk, Wash Stands, large lot of Carpeting, Beds and Bedding, Coverlets, Comforts, Quilts and Linen; several Stoves and Pipe; Iron Kettles, Pots, Queensware, Glassware, Crocks, Tubs, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Benches, Boxes, and other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. J. KUHN, Executor.

P. S.—Any one desirous of viewing said Real Property, before day of sale, will be shown by Mr. A. K. Stoner, residing thereon.

March 30, 1863. ts

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Elias Bushey, Executor of the estate of Isaac Gardner, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1863, at his office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, where all concerned may be heard.

W. A. DUNCAN, Auditor.

March 30, 1863. 3t

Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS,
ELIUD ALBERT,
Executors.

Mar. 30, 1863. 6t*

Dr. Schenck

SAVED MY LIFE.—I, JOHN C. GREEN, of the village of Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts:—That early last fall I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder blades, with a distressing cough, and no expectoration. I kept getting worse until I took my bed. My appetite was gone, my bowels very irregular, fever and night sweats, attended with a distressing cough, which was very tight: my flesh had nearly all gone, and I was so weak that I could scarcely raise my head from the pillow, and I was truly an object of pity to behold.—My friends had been sent for to see me die, and my sick bed was surrounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who had come to witness my departure from this world.

When all rays of hope fled of my recovery, Dr. Conrad proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of loosening my cough, and relieving me of the tough phlegm, and as a means of affording temporary relief, remarking at the same time, "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense sufferings, procured some of the PULMONIC SYRUP. I found it afforded me relief, and continued using it. I could feel its healing influence upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. He found one lung nearly gone, but the other was sound. He said he could generally cure when one lung was diseased. I do honestly think that if I had not used Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines I could not have lived another week.—Sometimes my breath appeared almost gone. I continued to improve under its use, and many of my neighbors came to look at me as one raised from the dead.

My cough now became loose, and I felt something break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. I have for weeks discharged and raised a spit-box full of matter every day, with hard lumps like grains of something.—My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much.—My strength improved, and I regained my strength.

I feel now as well as I ever did in my life, and can do as much work. I cannot run or go up stairs as fast as I used to, for one lung is partially gone and contracted; but it seems to me, like a man that has lost an eye, the other is the stronger. I feel now as though, when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had Consumption, that I must go to them, and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined. For fear those that read this may think as I did, that all certificates were made up to deceive the poor afflicted, I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of Tacony who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the brothers of Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., who kindly watched over me, and fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb; but, thanks to Dr. SCHENCK for his invaluable PULMONIC SYRUP, my life has been spared, and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind.

I reside at Tacony, and am well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call upon me and learn more particulars of the great virtues of this medicine. JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Pa., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green, (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 280, I. O. of O. F.,) was dangerously ill with a low pulmonary consumption, last winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe this certificate is correct in every particular.

HENRY NEFF, P. G.
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.
JOSHUA PHINEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN, JR.
JAMES C. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles above Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green, and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physicians and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery and restoration to his present robust health. Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the PULMONIC SYRUP, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstances of his previous prostrate, not to say dying condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secures to you—the greatest discoverer of an infallible cure for this hitherto remediless disease—a lasting monument and a world-wide reputation in the healing art, that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stage of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his former health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery, by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful Syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly affected.

DAVID CONRAD, M. D.
JESSE DURFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE,
Captain of Steamboat Trenton.
ANDREW HEATH, JR.,
Capt. of Steamboat Washington.
JOSEPH HEAD, JR.
JESSE WATSON.
STEVEN LECKENS.
ROBERT ALLYN.
MATTHEW TODEN.
JAMES TORBERT,
of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMSBURY.
ALLEN VANDEGRIFF,
of Bucks county, Pa.

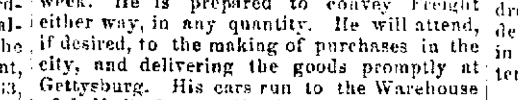
Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters for advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Apr. 6, 1863. 1m



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Select School.

MISS MARY McCLELLAN will commence her Select School in the school building formerly occupied by her in High street, on MONDAY, the 6th day of APRIL next. Parents desiring to send their children should make application soon. [Mar. 30, 1863. 2t

THE Ladies will find a good assortment Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., in the Grain, Produce, Grocery and Commission business, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found with Jacob S. Hollinger, for the present, at the old stand. The receipts of either of the undersigned will be good for monies due the late firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present the same for payment and all persons indebted to the firm will please attend to the liquidation of their accounts.

JEREMIAH DIEHL,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
JACOB S. HOLLINGER.

April 1, 1863. 3t*

Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. The Fruit department embraces

STANDARD AND DWARF TREES,

in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits. RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITE, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and complete assortment of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

Mar. 16, 1863.

Notice.

THE first and final account of John Krug, Assignee of Isaac Rife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE account of James Townsend, Assignee of Warner Townsend, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second and final account of John Burkholder and Solomon Bender, Assignees of Jesse M. Hutton, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE first and final account of John McCleary, Committee of Martha Leeper, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second account of Samuel Bucher, Committee of John Gainter, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of C. J. Cashman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE BERCAW'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Bercaw, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Straban township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. PETER BERCAW,

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
Executors.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t*

Come Ye Weary

AND HEAVY LADEN.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has just received a fresh supply of that world-renowned "HASKEESH, OR TURKISH EXHILERATING CANDY," imported directly from Turkey. This Candy possesses all the properties, but is without the baneful effects of opium. Its effect upon the human system is such that it will revive the weary, and your sleep after using this candy will be sweet, and your dreams enchanting. Every one should use it. Price only 25 cents a box. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by addressing A. W. CAREY, Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS.—We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully,

March 16, 1863. 1m H. WARD.

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Children's Aid Society.

THE agent of the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, Wm. C. Palmer, will be in Gettysburg on Monday, the 13th of April next, and the following day, with a company of children seeking homes in Adams county. Persons desirous of securing children from the Society, in aid of its benevolent objects, will please attend. R. G. McCREARY,

Secretary of Local Committee.

March 30, 1863. 2w

An Apprentice

TO the Machine business wanted by the subscriber, at the Gettysburg Foundry.—Early application desired. A boy from the country, from 15 to 18 years of age, preferred.

DAVID STERNER.

March 23, 1863. 3t

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Russell's Screw Power

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER, WITHOUT COG GEARING.

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge.—This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks.

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

Mar. 23, 1863. tf

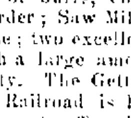
For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES, with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of

Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—



There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attorneys, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.

Feb. 16, 1863. tf

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 20th of APRIL next:

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Israel Yount, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
F. D. Smith, Franklin township.
Maria C. Eicholtz, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
M. A. Miller, " "
George A. Cowell, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
George Bear, " "
John McCleary, " "
Benjamin Shriver, " "
Lawrence Brandt, Germany
John Eline, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Levi Krebs, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Chr'n Raffensperger, Tyrone
A. M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen
O. P. House, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington
Daniel H. Markley, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, " "
Jacob Martin, Oxford
George Shane, " "
Anthony Shanebrook, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland
George W. Rex, Butler
David Keckler, " "
Henry Hartzel, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban
Barney Bingham, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Geo. C. Keidle, Mountpleasant
J. E. Smith, " "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading
Daniel Becker, Hamilton township.
Francis J. Wilson, Bor. of Berwick.
Henry Kohler, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom township.

STORE LICENSE.

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Bor. of Gettysburg.
Nathaniel Eames, Germany township.
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep'y.

Mar. 23, 1863. te

Millinery Goods.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT St., PHILA., have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, including

Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Misses' and Children's Straw Goods,
Fancy and Crape Bonnets,
French Flowers, Ribbons, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.

Cash Buyers will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing.

March 16, 1863. 1m

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.

Feb. 9, 1863. 2½m*

Pay Up.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of H. H. Rowe & Bro. are requested to settle immediately, as the books must be closed.

Mar. 16, 1863. H. H. ROWE & BRO.

Wanted.

THE highest price paid for HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, at

Mar. 9, 1863. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9, 1862.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S.
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Highly Important

INFORMATION.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE EASTERN ART UNION ASSOCIATION have now ready for distribution to subscribers their beautiful chromo lithograph of

"THE UPRISING OF THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH,"

a splendid national picture, size 24x36, of the great uprising of the North, when the telegraph brought the electric news that Fort Sumpter had fallen. No parlor should be without this superb engraving. Price only THREE DOLLARS, and sent securely sealed, on rollers, post-paid on receipt of the price. Every person who purchases one of these engravings is entitled to a prize varying in value from one dollar to *three hundred dollars*. Send in your orders early, to A. W. CAREY,

Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap

Call soon to secure bargains.

Feb. 2, 1863

1863.} PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. {1863.

Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

☞In their Retail Department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Local & General.

LOYAL LEAGUES.

We have received through the mail from a leading Abolition sheet, the N. Y. *Post*, a couple of slips of printed matter. The one contains what is designated as "An Appeal from the Ellsworth Regiment," signed by quite a list of commissioned officers, and purporting to have been signed "by every non-commissioned officer and private *present* in the regiment." The last clause is slightly ambiguous; and, as we are at liberty under the circumstances to put what interpretation we please upon it, we conclude that not many of the non-commissioned officers and privates were *present*, and so did not join the shoulder-strapped officials in their eloquent denunciation of what they style "those, worse than traitors, at the North, who cry peace."

The other slip contains a pledge for a so-called "Loyal National League," which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principles and territorial boundary.

"The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation."

Now, at first glance, to one who did not scan it closely, that might seem to be all right, and unobjectionably patriotic; but a slight analysis of it will show it in quite another light.

In the first place we are unalterably opposed to everything that partakes of the nature of binding men together under pledges to pursue any certain line of political conduct. It is *the pledging* that we dislike. It has the smell of the "dark lantern" about it and is calculated to make every honest Democrat turn up his nose.—In a free government we neither want nor need anything of the sort. The old tried plan of the Democracy is the safest. Let us have a free and open discussion of all the questions agitating the nation. Let the people read and hear, and then let them vote as unpledged freemen should. A cause right in itself will never seek to prop itself up by such appliances as this. Only a sinking political organization would resort to such means to preserve itself from well merited defeat.

The second clause of the pledge has a very patriotic look, but is in reality like a whited sepulcher. The loyalty pledged is not the old-fashioned loyalty of our fathers; it is not loyalty to the Constitution as it was framed by them; it is indeed quite another and different kind of loyalty. The loyalty here demanded is loyalty to the Abolition administration now in power. That is what is here meant by the "government of the United States"—not the grand and beautifully proportioned political structure reared by our fathers upon the broad foundation stone of the Constitution. The "unwavering support" demanded is unwavering support of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet and his Abolition generals in *their* policy of conducting this war. We are asked to pledge ourselves not to oppose any of the mad schemes of the fanatics who have plunged the nation into ruin, and who seem determined to submerge it completely in the vortex of political destruction.—*Fulton Democrat.*

PATRIOTIC AND TRUE.

Hon. Amos Kendall closes a letter to a citizen of Venango county, who "pitched into" Mr. Kendall's "Bible View of Slavery," with the following truthful and patriotic remarks:

As surely as the current year unfolds its seasons, so surely will the power of the North before 1864 pass into the hands of the Democratic party, if that party be moderate and wise. Then, and not till then, can the government be compelled, through peaceful means, to revert to the Constitution, as well in the prosecution of the war as in all other measures. Then and not till then can the Democracy of the North offer to the people of the South the Constitution unimpaired as a substitute for a deliverance from the miseries they endure, and a shield against the calamities they have reason to fear. Then and not till then, can any response be expected in the South to a pacific demonstration in the North.

That prudence, firmness, moderation and success in saving our Liberties and our Union may distinguish and immortalize the Democratic party of 1863, is the earnest hope and prayer of a Democrat of more than three score years and ten.

ENROLLING A JACKASS.

Harper's "Drawer" contains this "enrolling" anecdote:"

"The enrolling officer of Salisbury District, Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman, about the number and age of the "males" of the family. After naming several the old lady stopped.

"Is there no one else?" asked the officer.

"No," replied the old woman, "none except Billy Bray."

"Billy Bray! where is he?"

"He was at the barn a moment ago," said the old lady.

Out went the officer, but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy officer questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. The time of drafting came, and among those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him; and lo and behold, Billy Bray was a Jackass! and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland."

☞The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on the 8th of March, says: "The news of the issue of letters of marque by Mr. Lincoln has caused a great impression here.—It is also noticed as significant that the *Moniteur* has copied an article from an English paper advocating the prompt recognition of the South."

Deserters and Absentees.—The War Department has received the rolls of all the regiments comprising the Army of the United States, with the number of absentees or deserters from the army, which show that there are upward of one hundred and twenty-five thousand of this class, most of whom, it is expected, will be brought in by the recent proclamation of the President. The instructions of the War department to the officers who have the charge of this duty are of the most stringent character and those who attempt resistance or evasion will be summarily dealt with.—*N. Y. Times.*

Amalgamation.—A white man and a colored woman were recently arrested in New Haven for transgressing the law. The *Palladium* says that Mr. Samuel C. Blackman (a great wag as well as a good lawyer, by the way,) "made a noble defence of the parties, going elaborately into the diverse military opinions of the day, and appealing to Justice Hollister, as a military man, to decide that color should have nothing to do with social opinions."

☞It appears that Hon. Ben Wade, of the War Committee of Congress, will soon bring out his report against Gen. McClellan, and a special diffusion committee of horse jockeys in New York are said to be engaged upon a killing brochure against him.

☞A tiger got out of his cage and took a leisurely walk in Cincinnati lately, frightening a woman badly by trying to get into her kitchen.

Advertisements.

Jurors for April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger, Foreman.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Geo. Jacobs.
Hamiltonban—George Herring.
Mountpleasant—Jos. Sheely, Samuel Wolf.
Union—Daniel Basehore.
Franklin—John Raffensperger.
Cumberland—John F. Currens.
Menallen—Clinton Swope.
Germany—David Weikert.
Freedom—John McCleary.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode.
Latimore—Warner Townsend.
Tyrone—Jacob Fidler.
Huntington—John Day.
Conowago—John Little.
Oxford—John Camp.
Reading—Solomon Miller.
Straban—Wm. Stallsmith.
Butler—Samuel Lentz.
Mountjoy—Peter Bushey.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Charles Polley, Jacob Beamer.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Baker.
Straban—John F. Felty, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Oxford—John Lough.
Gettysburg—David Ziegler, Alex. Baugher.
Mountpleasant—John Felix, Anthony Smith.
Hamiltonban—Reuben Stem, Wm. Walter.
Menallen—George Adams, George Fohl.
Liberty—James Taylor.
Huntington—Jacob P. Asper, Benj. Gardner.
Conowago—Simon Harnish.
Germany—Samuel Weikert, Michael Fink.
Mountjoy—Samuel Durboraw, Baltzer Snyder.
Latimore—Isaac Myers.
Tyrone—John Feeser, Geo. W. Harman.
Franklin—Benjamin Deardorff, John Brady.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Jr., Wm. S. Hildebrand.
Union—Enoch Lefever, Daniel Geiselman.
Berwick tp.—Isaac Wolf.
Butler—John Hanes.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Berwick bor.—Jesse Bucher.
Mar. 23, 1863.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, January 19, 1863, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8½ A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 2 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3½, P. M.; with connections North and South. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 9 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Phila., Balt., &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have 1½ hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Evening Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEIRLE, M. D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Sadler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.
Jan. 19, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,
SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.—

The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ½ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer, Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals, Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest, Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman, Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin.
April 12, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and
LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND
PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜
May 12, 1862. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at
April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

1862. 1862.

Bargains IN Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at
April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.
May 12, 1862. 1y*

Stratton, Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank, H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,
With any quantity of
CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn.,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COAL OIL—at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the suprior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,

and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the

SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS

does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,

and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old

SHINGLE ROOFS,

WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the

GUTTERS

can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS
SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,

our

LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST, and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,

our

COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of

GUTTA-PERCHA,

and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to

CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN

at a reduction of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS
MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address

READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

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